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JPRS L/9312

25 September 1980

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 40/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
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BURMA

COMMONWEALTH MEETING PROPOSES MEASURES AGAINST DRUG MENACE

Study Group Set Up

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 7 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

DJAKARTA, 6 Sept—Members of Parliament of the five Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) members today decided on a programme for greater cooperation in combating drug abuse in the region—one of the centres of the world's illegal narcotics trade.

The general assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO) agreed to set up a study group to consider common legislation on narcotics, drug abuse and rehabilitation of addicts, and to formulate practical guidelines for implementation of future control measures.

This was one of a series of cooperative endeavours agreed upon by delegates from Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and Indonesia at their third week-long annual meeting, which ended here today.

All five have been working on control of narco-

tics and their abuse, and also have bilateral programmes with other non-ASEAN countries to curb the trafficking from the region of marijuana and opium-based drugs such as heroin.

Legislation varies in the five countries, with some countries like Singapore and Thailand imposing the death penalty for serious trafficking and others lesser penalties.

The delegates also agreed that action must be taken to speed up implementation of the economic cooperation agreement between the European Economic Community (EEC) and

ASEAN, reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen economic links between the two communities and to increase their dialogue.

At the same time, they urged ASEAN's economic ministers to adopt a collective approach to foreign trade, especially in regard to trade with Japan, generally heavily balanced in favour of the Japanese.

They called for a stepping up of ASEAN cooperation in various fields, particularly the establishment of agricultural-based industries with private sector participation to provide more employment and income.

NAB/Reuter

Drastic Measures Called For

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 7 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

NEW DELHI, 5 Sept—The Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting today considered a report calling for drastic measures to combat the growing menace of drug trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region.

The heads of government asked the Drafting Committee to give the report a final shape so that countries in the region could legislate on the basis of the recommendations.

At the same time, the meeting decided to disband the expert group headed by Malaysia, set up at the first CHOGRM meeting in Sydney in 1978.

A few countries, particularly Australia and New Zealand, were understood to have expressed some reservations about the drastic measures recommended by the group which, they suspect, might be challenged in court.

The highlight of the report is a recommendation for the confiscation of assets and properties acquired by persons through drug trafficking.

The report said such legislation should include provisions for forfeiture even without the mandatory requirement of a conviction relating to the charge for which the forfeiture is sought by the authorities.

Property and assets acquired by offenders in other countries are also sought to be brought under the purview of this legislation so that these could be confiscated.

The expert group agreed that there was an imperative need for a basic common attitude and approach in legislative and judicial action for a concerted drive and for effective preventive and suppressive action against drug trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region.

It recommended that member-countries should ensure that effective treaties exist for the extradition of offenders from other member-nations. They should also press for the establishment of treaties with any country where such treaties do not exist.

In the interim there should be an exchange of offenders by mutual agreement where possible.

Maximum deterrent penalties should be applied to drug traffickers as permitted by the penal system of the respective countries. Member-countries should also ensure

that legislation provides for the prosecution of persons involved in criminal conspiracies to commit offences against drug laws.

The report calls for legislation governing the examination of member-countries' mails that do not have such legislation were urged to take appropriate measures to enact it.

There should also be necessary legislation enabling transmission of documents and any other evidence for the successful investigation and trial of drug traffickers in their home country.

The report stressed the need of a common attitude concerning the abuse and trafficking of cannabis.

Apparently concerned over the move in some countries to liberalize laws governing the use of cannabis, it recommended that member-countries should oppose any move towards the "decriminalization of cultivation or possession of cannabis or legislation of its non-medical use".

Member-countries should improve their com-

munication system for the rapid exchange of operational information. Particular attention should be paid to compatibility of equipment in this field.

They should also develop their own intelligence organization with a clearly designated central authority in order that operational intelligence could be exchanged expeditiously, bilaterally and multilaterally.

Due to the wide disparities in the degree of drug problems in each country it is considered necessary that each should develop its own training facilities.

The report stressed that effective attack on the drug problem makes it imperative that a two-fold objective be adopted to

disrupt the demand side while there must be a concerted effort in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents.

A planned programme for preventive education was also suggested.

A committee will be set up to monitor the progress of the implementation of the decision.

Drug laws vary considerably from country to country in the region.

In Singapore, where the laws are the toughest, death sentence is mandatory for trafficking in 15 grammes of heroin or more. Malaysia considers possession of 100 grammes of heroin as trafficking and a conviction could mean life sentence.

NAB/AFP

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BURMA

BRIEFS

HEROIN, SYRINGE SEIZED FROM THREE MEN--Rangoon, 6 Sept--Police seized a packet of heroin, a hypodermic syringe and an ampoule of distilled water from a man in a car on Wayzayanda Road, Thutwaingyi Ward, Thingangyun Township, at about 3 am today. Police and Ward People's Council members seized the heroin, hypodermic syringe and the distilled water from Maung Maung Myint (25) of Kaba Aye who was in the car, No Nga/3249. Police arrested Maung Maung Myint, Maung Hla Tun of East Wireless Road, Kaba Aye, who was at the wheel and another man, Maung Tin Ohn, and booked them under Sections 6(b) (possession) and 14(d) (failure to register for treatment) of the Narcotic Drugs Law. (052) [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 8 Sep 80 p 8]

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

AUSTRALIANS PROBE FAILED BANK'S DRUG WORLD TIES

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Aug 80 p 13

[Text]

Four Australian investigators are in Hongkong looking into the tangled affairs of the collapse of the Nugan Hand banking empire and its connection with drugs.

The team has been here for a week.

The men are only the latest in a stream of Australian investigators who have been passing through the Colony since the collapse of the bank in April.

The present team comprises an accountant from the powerful Corporate Affairs Commission of New South Wales, Mr John Willis, a lawyer, Mr Geoffrey Nicholson, and two detective inspectors from the Sydney CID Fraud Squad, Mr Steve Dennett and Mr Ron Shaw.

The four men have been busy since they arrived last week.

They have spoken to detectives from the Commercial Crime group and police headquarters as well as to the Official Receiver's office, which is winding up a number of Nugan Hand companies, and to people in the business world.

Their presence here coincides with a call by Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser for a joint Federal and state probe into the Nugan Hand drug link.

The SCM Post disclosed more than three months ago that Australian and New Zealand drug couriers and narcotics runners had been "washing their money" through banks in Hongkong.

CSO: 5320

MALAYSIA

CONTINUING NARCOTIC DRUG TRAFFICKING REPORTED

Addicts Convicted of Murder

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 25 Jul 80 p 13

[24 July News report from Ipoh]

[Text] Three narcotic drug addicts have been sentenced to 6 years each in prison by the Ipoh District Court after pleading to guilty of killing a drug peddler, who died of head injuries caused by a flying brick thrown by one of the defendants in a dispute over drug prices.

The three defendants are 24-year-old youth Huang Tsung-hung [7806 1350 7703] of Ipoh City, and 24-year-old Li Yang-hua [2621 7402 5478] and 23-year-old Lo Ping-hua [5012 3521 5478], natives of Kampar Lumut. They were found guilty of killing a 21-year-old Malay youth in Ipoh City at approximately 3 PM on 12 August 1979.

The victim was a narcotic drug peddler and the three defendants were drug addicts.

At about 2 PM on 12 August 1979, another drug addict of Chinese origin named Chiu Ming [6726 2494] arrived to meet the victim on a street where he usually plied his trade. The former left the scene of crime immediately after a brief meeting with the victim, promising to return as soon as he got enough cash to purchase the stuff he wanted. Forty-five minutes later the three defendants, plus another suspect who is still at large, arrived at the place where the victim peddled his "white powder."

The first defendant, Huang Tsung-hung, wanted to buy two doses of heroin, which cost him M\$13 each. After handing them over to him, the victim received only M\$10 from the purchaser, and so he wanted to return the money and get back the two doses of heroin, for which he had to be paid M\$26. Meanwhile, the second defendant also wanted to buy two doses of white powder, for which the seller asked M\$20. After turning them over to him, the victim got only M\$16--M\$4 short of the asking price.

This dispute soon led to a scuffle and violence. One of the defendants picked up a broken brick from the ground and threw it at the victim, while others hit him with tree limbs. The victim eventually yelled for help when he saw Chiu Ming return. The four fled the scene immediately after seeing Chiu Ming try to intervene on behalf of the victim. Chiu Ming called a taxicab and accompanied the victim, who was bleeding profusely, to a hospital for treatment. After receiving medical treatment at an outpatient clinic, the victim was sent home. Upon arriving home, he told his father what happened to him, on Old Ipoh Street. As soon as [the son] finished, the old man saw blood vomit from his son's mouth and the son passed out. The father called an ambulance to carry his son to a hospital, who was pronounced dead sometime before midnight because of serious head injuries.

On 22 August, the three defendants were arrested and brought to justice by the Ipoh police.

Sentenced to Prison

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 25 Jul 80 p 8

[24 July news report from Ipoh]

[Text] A Malay youth was beaten to death by four youths of Chinese origin in a dispute over narcotic drug transactions. Three of the four defendants were sentenced by the Ipoh District Court to 6 years in prison after they were found guilty of manslaughter.

The three defendants are 24-year-old youth Huang Tsung-hung of Ipoh, and 24-year-old Li Yang-hua and 23-year-old Lo Ping-hua, natives of Kampar Lumut. They were accused of manslaughter in violation of the penalty law, provision 304, for a crime which took place at 3 PM on 12 August 1979.

The three defendants pleaded guilty as charged by the prosecution at the court. Police inspector Kao Hsiu-yu [7559 4423 3768] said on behalf of the prosecution that the victim was a drug addict who usually peddled white powder. Knowing that he did not have enough cash on hand to buy what he needed, he asked the Malay youth to wait for his return with more money.

No sooner had he left than four other youths--one of whom is now still at large--arrived to buy white powder from the victim. The first defendant wanted to buy two doses of heroin at a price of M\$26. As soon as he received what he wanted, he gave the victim only M\$10. The victim refused to take it, insisting that he should be paid no less than M\$26.

At this time, the second defendant also wanted to buy two doses of heroin at the asking price of M\$20. But he paid the seller only M\$16--M\$4 short of the price.

This dispute over prices immediately touched off a fight between the four youths of Chinese origin and the drug peddler. The four youths beat and

hit the victim with bricks and tree limbs which they picked up off the ground.

At approximately 15:15, Chiu Ming returned and saw four youths take turns beating the victim until his head was heavily injured, with blood soaking his hair and staining his hands which he used to protect his head. As soon as the victim saw Chiu Ming, he yelled for help. The four hooligans fled when Chiu Ming was about to intervene on behalf of the victim.

Chiu Ming then hurriedly called a taxicab and sent the victim to the Central Hospital for emergency treatment.

The doctor advised the victim to go home for recuperation, after giving him treatment to stop his bleeding. When he arrived in his home at 16:15, he told his father what had happened to him. A few minutes later, he passed out and fell to the ground with blood vomiting from his mouth. His father immediately summoned an ambulance to carry his son to a hospital for emergency treatment. Noticing this, a police guard then on duty at the hospital reported the case to his headquarters.

At 00:45 AM on 13 August, the victim was pronounced dead at the hospital because of heavy head injuries.

At 20:15 on 22 August 1979, the three defendants were arrested and brought to justice by police. In depositions taken at the police headquarters they all confessed their guilt of manslaughter. Their defense lawyer said: "My clients were drug addicts without jobs. Their low education and poor judgment of the effect of narcotic drugs and the influence of bad friends were major factors that drove them to become drug addicts. One of the addicts must take care of his mother, wife, and a child who depend on him for survival. For this reason, I plead that Your Honor hand down a lenient sentence for each of my clients."

But the prosecution replied that the three accused absolutely had no reason whatever to take the law into their own hands. The three defendants were sentenced to 6-year prison terms each by the court.

Drug Peddler Arrested

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 25 Jul 80 p 8

[14 July news report from Sembilan Island]

[Text] Today, an adult of Chinese origin was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months by the court on the charges of three counts of narcotic drug trafficking.

The accused, named Chen Chen-fu (transliterated name), is a 36-year-old resident of Sembilan Island.

He was accused of illegally possessing 57 grams of heroin and 38 grams of processed opium that police found at his home at 12:50 on 26 March 1980. He was also charged with illegally possessing 0.06 gram of heroin when walking across the Liming Street Bridge, Sembilan Island, at noon on 25 June 1980. He pleaded guilty to the aforementioned three counts of crime.

After hearing presentations by the prosecution, the court sentenced him to 3 years and 6 months in prison--1 year and M\$600 in fine in lieu of 6 months for the first count, and 1 year each for the second and third counts.

As a result of a search of his home at noon on 26 March 1980, police turned up 74 doses of heroin and a bag of opium. After he was released on probation, a search of his body by police turned up some "heroin" at noon on 25 June 1980.

The accused was imprisoned in Kuala Lumpur 10 years ago on charges of extortion and narcotic drug trafficking.

Two Malays Arrested

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS MALAYSIA in Chinese 25 Jul 80 p 8

[24 July news report from Sembilan Island]

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 July, the Sembilan Police Narcotic Drug Annihilation Group arrested two Malay youths living in a shantytown in an industrial zone on Sembilan Island, and charged them with illegally possessing 28 doses of heroin. Police made this arrest at 14:30 on 24 July after being tipped off by an informer. The two Malay youths under arrest are 25 and 27 years old, respectively.

A further investigation of this case is still underway.

Police Arrest Three More

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 25 Jul 80 p 8

[24 July news report from Kuala Lumpur]

[Text] On 23 July, police in Petaling Java arrested three persons suspected of selling narcotic drugs.

Police arrested a couple after a search of their Petaling home turned up 7 small bags and 11 doses of drugs believed to be heroin, along with M\$512 in cash.

At 12:15 on the same day, the police took a man into custody after a search of his home turned up 17 doses of drugs also believed to be heroin.

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NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

CANNABIS SHIPMENT UNLOCATED--None of a reputed \$1 million consignment of Thai cannabis sticks has surfaced in Auckland. Police now feel there may be a less sinister reason for the disappearance of three large wooden crates from the Auckland waterfront last month. When the crates vanished from a shed on Captain Cook Wharf, customs officers and police said it was likely that they contained drugs shipped from Thailand. They had been consigned from Bangkok to an Auckland company which had been out of business for about a year. The crates weighed a total of 260 kilograms and were labelled as containing copperware. Police and customs officers estimated that the crates could have contained between 100,000 and 200,000 cannabis sticks, worth \$1 million or more. The head of the Auckland police drug squad, Detective Inspector B. J. Rowe, says that if such a quantity had got into New Zealand much of it would have been on sale on the streets before now. "The fact that nothing has turned up makes me very doubtful the crates did contain cannabis," he said. [Text] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 25 Aug 80 p 4]

CUSTOMS AGENT SENTENCED--Boyd Napier Roberts, 26, a customs agent, was sentenced in the High Court yesterday to 6 months' nonresidential periodic detention and fined \$1,000 on two charges of supplying heroin, a class A drug, to Wayne Roger Eggers on April 29 and May 1. Roberts was also placed on probation for a year. [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 26 Aug 80 p 4]

CSO: 5320

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

CONTRABAND OPIUM SEIZED--Contraband opium worth several lakhs of rupees in foreign currency was seized by the CIA following arrest of two drug traffickers in the city, it was reported. According to the police reports, one Shahid, who used to run the racket of opium in the Preedy Police Station area was picked up by the CIA a few days ago and four kilos of opium was recovered from his possession. After he was closely interrogated, Shahid led to the arrest of Sultan, who used to operate in the Graden area and 24 kilos of opium was seized from him. The police also recovered a revolver from the possession of the accused which he had obtained illegally. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 3 Sep 80 p 4]

CSO: 5300

CANADA

BRIEFS

THAI CONVICTED ON HEROIN CHARGE--Vancouver (CP)--A 32-year-old Thai has been convicted of importing more than 2.2 kilograms (4.8 pounds) of almost pure heroin, which police said would have been worth \$19-million on the street. A County Court jury also found Charan Rumruem Ning guilty of possessing a narcotic for purposes of trafficking. He will be sentenced on Sept. 4. The jury rejected the man's defence that he was an innocent dupe set up by wealthy drug dealers in Thailand. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEEKEND EDITION in English 16 Aug 80 p 12]

CSO: 5320

BOLIVIA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MILITARY DRUG CONNECTION

Cocaine Threat to United States

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 5 Aug 80 p 11

[Article by Gregorio Selser: "Drug-Junta Threatens to Flood United States With Cocaine"]

[Text] In an interview granted to the Bolivian daily newspaper ULTIMA HORA, which that journal published on 30 July, Minister of Interior Luis Arce Gomez warned, speaking in Spanish:

"The full responsibility for the problem involved in drug trafficking and the increase in the export of drugs will fall to President Carter, since currently, having eliminated aid, he will be solely responsible for the increase in cocaine consumption in the United States. This suggests that the motives are purely political. This aid (to combat drug traffic) is regarded as more important than military aid, which means nothing. The military junta will have to reorganize the Narcotics Office, since there are no resources to sustain it in its former position."

\$2 Million Less

Colonel Arce Gomez is, in the full sense of the term and with well-earned fame as such in Bolivia, a two-legged beast. A torturer and murderer since the days of Gen Alfredo Ovando Candia, he is best known as a psychopath. In recent months it has been his duty to head section 2 (military intelligence) and in that capacity, duly advised by the Argentine experts whose names were provided when the occasion arose by Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, he prepared the mechanism for extreme repression which he put to use in April, with the murder of the priest Luis Espinal, whose weekly AQUI had become the most critical means of reporting on the smuggling and drug trafficking processes in which civilians and the military were involved. It also denounced the escalating violence and the preparations of the armed forces to attack the regime.

Arce Gomez is moreover the inspirer and implementor of the plan, already put into practice, to establish pseudo-independent bodies of

pseudo-civilians in the pseudo-military fashion, the purpose of which is to cause the "disappearance" through arrest justified by police or military credentials of political or trade union opponents. This "disappearance" is followed by torture and death. Only in exceptional cases does it develop that the victim is being detained in a public prison.

The mechanism for this development is based on the fundamental concept that the armed forces as such are innocent of such practices. In no way would the gentlemen in the armies, navies and air forces besmirch their hands or consciences with such crimes or the theft of the belongings of the victims which customarily goes with them. War booty, these thefts are termed. Thus the specialized bodies in which the military personnel of the three armed branches or the police abandon their uniforms for the time it takes to carry out the chore of kidnaping, torture and murder, for which they wear civilian clothing, can be ambiguously termed "para-military" or "para-police." A variation already traditional in Guatemala and El Salvador (and now in use in Bolivia) involves calling these bodies "ultra-rightist groups."

Arce's "Gestapo"

The fact that these bodies are made up of military and police officers does not prevent the dregs of the prison population from participating in them, thus enjoying a guarantee of impunity as valid as that who give the orders. The shock troops of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) were always basically lower-class, and it is their amorality which gives a decent appearance to the presumably political outrages. The most typical example is found in a famous FSB gunman, Fernando "Mosca" Monroy, a relative of the cocaine-rich colonel who headed a rebellion in Trinidad on 17 July. "Mosca" has now reappeared as the head of execution squads carrying out the instructions of gestapo head Arce, who like his comrades, Cols Alberto Natusch Busch and Carlos Estrada Estrada and Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, alternate between their drug addiction and their dipsomania.

What Arce told the United States beats all records for impudence and cynicism. The threat of flooding that nation with cocaine paste in reprisal for the suspension of economic and military aid provides a just measure of the true aspect of the seizers of power in Bolivia. Arce, as is known on the high plateau, takes greater pride in his personal efficiency as a torturer than in his limited appetite for power as such. He is a psychopath--as we have already said--with a necrophiliac perversion which is revived daily thanks to the omnipotent power he has been enjoying in recent years. This does not prevent him from simultaneously seeing to his pilot training business, which, as is the case with his comrade Col Norberto Salomon, who owns an air taxi company, provides him with a front for the transport of drugs.

The Bolivian Connection

The magnitude of this traffic cannot be understood without having an idea at the same time that it is only possible to pursue it thanks to the hundreds of secret landing strips in El Beni and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the centers for the production and processing of the coca leaves into cocaine paste. Among the first steps Gen Luis Garcia Meza took was the removal of his peer, Gen Hugo Echeverria, commander of the VI Division, headquartered in Santa Cruz, when it appeared that he had a mafia affiliation other than the "Bolivian connection."

It is really laughable that gestapo chief Arce should come forth to announce a resurgence of drug trafficking--which will be possible precisely because the military involved in the business have been assigned to key posts in the state security apparatus, justifying it on the pretext that if the United States eliminates its \$2-or-\$3-million-a-year subsidy for the battle against this crime, the Bolivian Narcotics Office will not have the economic resources to function. It is laughable, we say, because the volume of the cocaine traffic in Bolivia, in comparison to this ridiculous sum, annually exceeds \$1 billion, and as a recent cable report by the France Presse agency said, has now surpassed \$1.5 billion.

To give some idea, if only approximate, of the magnitude of this fabulous business, let us quote the following text carried in the weekly APERTURA ("The Cocaine Magnates," La Paz, Year 1, No 7, 11 July 1980, p 11):

"Bolivia, already known throughout the world as one of the leading world centers of supply of the raw materials for the production of cocaine, is linked with the increasingly powerful drug smuggling network made up of Bolivians of seeming respectability and others, less reputable, making up the 'new family' functioning in the United States and Europe.

"Recently a cable report datelined Miami told of the arrest of Bolivians Jose Roberto Gasser Terrazas and Alfred Gutierrez, mainly responsible for the largest lot of cocaine to be smuggled into the United States. The two were trying to bring in no less than 530 kilograms of cocaine, the sale of which on the black market in the United States would have brought income far in excess of the entire legal Bolivian national trade, in other words more than \$1 billion. After being charged by the prosecutor of the state of Florida, Gasser Terrazas was released on bail after paying \$1 million, without blinking an eye, while bail for Gutierrez was set at \$3 million."

The Military Connection

The existence of this traffic, the volume it has reached and even Colonel Arce's threat to the United States itself, which, if he is in a position to carry it out, can only be explained by the links between the Bolivian drug mafia and the military, who since the Banzer era have been willing to enmesh themselves in it. The provisional list which we will

subsequently provide, obtained from various reliable sources, is in itself illustrative. Equally so is the fact that this Gasser Terrazas, who paid \$1 million without blinking, is a member of one of the richest families in Santa Cruz.

! Bolivian Connection

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 17 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] 1. General Hugo Banzer Suarez, former dictator. Operates through his son-in-law, Fernando "Chito" Valle Urena and his nephew, Guillermo "Willy" Banzer Abastoflor, who has a record as a drug trafficker in the United States.

2. Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, former dictator, drug addict. Operates through his relative Jorge Nemer Chavez, among others.

3. Gen Luis Garcia Meza, present dictator, chosen to guarantee greater operational efficiency for the drug traffic in El Beni and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. His contact with the cocaine-paste underworld is Jose Abraham Baptista, a former chief of police.

4. Col Luis Arce Gomez, former head of Section 2 (Military Intelligence) and currently minister of interior. Responsible for the murders of the two main figures who denounced the thefts, smuggling and drug traffic involving a sector of the military hierarchy--the priest Luis Espinal and Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, leader of Socialist Party-1. The light aircraft of his "civil aviation" school, one of his private businesses, engage in drug trafficking and smuggling indiscriminately.

5. Air Force Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, air force commander. His appointment will make the operations of the hundreds of aircraft and light planes smuggling contraband from Paraguay and cocaine paste to the department of Caqueta, Colombia, much more efficient.

6. Col Ariel Coca, the man with the "predestined name." Currently minister of education, no less. He was involved in the smuggling of 100 kilograms of cocaine paste into Panama in 1979.

7. Col Norberto "Bubi" Salomon, military attache at the Bolivian embassy in Venezuela, a post which enables him to take action in the event of "accidents" to the planes and pilots coming into this country with cocaine paste. As owner of an air taxi company, he was involved in drug trafficking and smuggling charges.

8. Col Mario Oxa Bustos, former prefect of La Paz, charged with dealings seriously threatening the state, smuggling and drug trafficking, and with defrauding the sports club The Strongest.

9. Col Oscar Angulo Torne, commander of the Colorado Division in La Paz.
10. Col Carlos Mena Burgos, former chief of intelligence under Banzer, currently commanding one of the military groups functioning as "para-military" civilians active in political repression, while at the same time serving as a middleman in the drug traffic.
11. Col Saul Becerra, publicly accused of drug trafficking and smuggling weapons by police informer Ricardo Dip Garcia in Santa Cruz de la Sierra.
12. Gen Hugo Echeverria Tardio, commander of the VII Division, headquartered in Santa Cruz. On 17 June he facilitated the takeover of the city by members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange and local drug trafficking elements, who seized the records concerning drugs at the prefecture and the mayor's office and burned them. As the representative of one of the drug-trafficking mafias, he rejected the orders of Garcia Meza replacing him at the time of the cocaine-dollar uprising.
13. Police Col Hugo Benavidez, a man in the confidence of Colonel Arce Gomez, presumably personally responsible for the murders of the priest Espinal and trade union leader Quiroga Santa Cruz.
14. Col Arturo Doria Medina, commander of the Tarapaca Regiment, an alcoholic and a psychopath, mainly responsible for the machine-gunning of civilians in La Paz during the Alberto Natusch Busch uprising at the beginning of November 1979. As a participant in another "wing" of the drug trafficking mafia, he was about to be relieved by Garcia Meza.
15. Col Francisco Monroy, commander of the El Beni garrison, a key position in the drug traffic.
16. Col Rafael Loayza, a member of the intimate circle of Arce Gomez through his involvement in drug trafficking.
17. Cpt (or Maj) Rudy Landivar, who headed the 17 June operation in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, authorized and supported by Gen Hugo Echeverria Tardio, whose main goal was to get rid of the police records on drug trafficking and smuggling in the department, the location of the paste "factories" and the secret landing fields. He is one of those most embroiled in drug trafficking in the eastern part of Bolivia.
18. Gen Edmundo Sanabria, former commander of the VI Division.
19. Cpt Carlos Fernandez, former minister of agriculture and campesino affairs.
20. Col Walter Seleme and Maj Moises Chirique, of the VI Division, headquartered in Trinidad, the capital of the department of El Beni. They headed the first "cocaine-dollars" uprising on the night of 10-11 October 1979.

21. Col Rolando Canido.
22. Maj Rolando Landivar.
23. Maj Daniel Clavijo.
24. Col Otto Lopez, of the Tarija garrison.
25. Col Pablo Caballero, former police commander, affiliated with the team of Col Alberto Natusch Busch, who, as far as can be learned, is now but a hopeless alcoholic.

Possible U.S. Measures

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 17 Aug 80 p 11

[Article by Gregorio Selser: "Can the United States Prevent the Bolivian Junta's Cocaine Flood?"]

[Text] This reporter has been warning since the end of 1979 that smuggling and drug trafficking were an important part, although not the only or the priority one, of all the efforts at institutional destabilization which have followed one upon the other in Bolivia since the 1979 elections, in which the candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo won by a narrow margin (despite the fraud perpetrated by the military in favor of Victor Paz Estenssoro).

These rebellions--that of 10-11 October, that on 1 November, and others of lesser importance, which were frustrated during the first half of 1980--finally culminated in what we have taken the liberty of giving the name which fits it best--the cocaine-dollar mutiny, in which the smuggling and drug trafficking mafia placed three dubious individuals in whom it has confidence in key positions. For the moment. For now the inevitable period of "adjusting" commands and positions will come. These individuals are Gens Luis Garcia Meza and Waldo Bernal Pereira and Col Luis Arce Gomez.

Bravado on the Part of Arce Gomez

The latter, consistent with his well-earned notoreity as a very macho fellow, made an improbable threat to the United States which was reported in the world press: if the Carter government suspends economic aid to the drug junta, it will flood its chastiser in massive reprisal with cocaine paste. In statements published by the newspaper ULTIMA HORA on 30 July, Arce Gomez emphasized: "The full responsibility for the problem involved in drug traffic and the increase in the export of drugs will fall to President Carter, since currently, having eliminated aid, he will be solely responsible for the increase in cocaine consumption in the United States."

If there remained any doubt about the awareness of the Bolivian military of the role drug traffic plays in the domestic and international life of the

country, these irresponsible words dispel them. In the case of Arce Gomez, he had already been indicated as one of the key figures in this traffic before the series of rebellions in 1979, since the days when he created a pilot training school, which provided him with a suitable front for the trips his fleet of planes made in smuggling operations from Paraguay and drug trafficking to Colombia, which is one of the stops en route to the final destination in the state of Florida, in the United States.

In the same fashion, a fleet of air taxis has been facilitating similar missions for Col Norberto Salomon, who was strategically assigned as military attache in Venezuela, while the more profitable activities of his light plane rental business were publicized. In one of them, which crashed "accidentally" on 2 June, presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo was a scheduled passenger, and the crash caused the death of crew members and passengers and seriously wounded the vice-presidential candidate, Jaime Paz Zamora.

The Denunciations by Father Espinal

During the electoral campaign, and months before the July 1979 elections, a supposedly "para-military" organization, one of the many invented by the FSB, a pseudo-political shock group made up of gunmen involved in smuggling and drug trafficking, threatened to kill candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo if he announced his candidacy in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. This city is one of the focal points for both illegal activities, and at its head was the commander of the II army corps, Gen Hugo Echeverria Tardio, who was for the eastern part of Bolivia what Arce Gomez is for the high plateau.

"No cocaine-smuggling mafia will frighten this candidate," a spokesman for the People's Democratic Union (UDP) said. However, on learning that the mafia had offered \$50,000 for "whoever kills" Siles, the then-minister of interior, Col Raul Lopez, persuaded the candidate not to travel there because adequate safeguards could not be provided for him.¹ Only the smuggling and drug-trafficking mafia could afford such a sizable reward.

Siles Zuazo won, as is known, although the post-election machinations, in which the regime of Gen David Padilla Arancibia and candidate Paz Estenssoro were implicated, falsified the results and compelled the parliament to appoint Walter Guevara Arze as provisional president. Then came the attempted coups of October and November and the later appointment of Lidia Gueiler to replace Guevara Arze. Under this government the preparations for rebellion intensified and the crimes ordered from the office of Arce Gomez, then head of S-2, against those who denounced the military, began. The priest Luis Espinal was the most notable victim during these months, but not the only one.

Cocaine and the Para-Military

In the weekly publication AQUI, headed by Fr Luis Espinal, an item entitled "Cocaine and the Para-Military" was published on page 7 of the 23 February 1980 issue. It read:

"Curiously, in the zone in which General Bang Bang (a reference to Hugo Banzer Suarez) has his hacienda in San Javier, in the province of Nuflo Chavez de Santa Cruz, Ministry of Interior agents seized 89 kilograms of cocaine base and two light planes with Colombian registration, and arrested the occupants.

"The operation, the result apparently of an anonymous call, has to do not only with the internal mafia struggles but also is linked with the para-military gangs of the ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action] (Banzer's party) and the international cosa nostra.

"Minister Jorge Selum explained, although few details about the operation are known as yet, that the drug is being exchanged for military uniforms and automatic weapons. This information should surprise no one in the eastern part of the country. It is common to see individuals in downtown Santa Cruz or Trinidad whom everyone knows to be drug traffickers.

"Not only are they left in peace, but they are respected because 'they have heavy money.' Thinking is a crime for which Banzer made us pay very dear, but being a high-flying criminal earns a reward, and if this can be said of Edwin Tapia Frontanilla or the young men who ended up in the United States and are now parading along El Prado, it is even truer of a relative of the dictator.²

"Under repression, the media--apart from the fact that many of them are linked with this profitable business--can do nothing but print a five-line report in a newspaper, which is then thrown away.

"Where is Hugo Estenssoro, who carried two suitcases full of dum-dum bullets? Where is Mosca Monroy? Where are the Alarcon brothers? Where are those responsible for the attack on AQUI? You, Mr Minister, know who they are or how they operate. You must answer the people."³

Minister Jorge Selum resigned shortly afterward under pressure from the army. And as for Father Espinal, as is now known, he was the victim of an atrocious murder the month after this article was written.

Permanent Assembly on Human Rights

In June of 1980, many weeks before the cocaine-dollars mutiny, the Permanent Assembly on Human Rights (APDH) of Bolivia published a statement in PRESENCIA, in La Paz, listing the names of military and police officers and civilians involved equally in smuggling, drug trafficking and the terrorist

attacks ordered by Arce Gomez for the purpose of creating the atmosphere needed for the cocaine-dollars mutiny. The list included a number of military and police officials named on the list we are providing separately, but also Abraham Baptista (who has now been named by Republican Senator Dennis de Concini of the United States as a middleman between the drug traffickers and Garcia Meza), "Coco" Ballvian (a former member of the ELN [Army of National Liberation] guerrilla force and later tortured under the Barrientos and Banzer regimes), Melquiades Pamo, a certain "Jemio," Victor Barrenechea, "Dany" Cuentas, Raul Fuentes, Alberto Camacho, Teofilo Mendez, Luis Peredo, Carlos Valverde Barbery, Alfonso Dalence, Widen Razuc, "El Mosca" Monroy, Mario Jordan, Guido Alarcon, Gary Alarcon and many others.

The difficult local political circumstances made it more than unlikely that Lidia Gueiler's government could take steps against all those mentioned, two of whom, Valverde and Dalence, were FSB candidates. In any case, Arce Gomez is already taking his revenge against the regime. The elderly priest Julio Tumiri, president of the Permanent Assembly on Human Rights, was arrested in the premises of the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation], in the same incident in which Juan Lechin was seized and Marcel Quiroga Santa Cruz was treacherously wounded, to be tortured and murdered later in the premises of the Miraflores barracks.

What Will the United States Do?

The Carter administration is concerned about the threat by Colonel Arce Gomez, and the Congress has already asked for an urgent investigation of the drug traffic originating in Bolivia.

In December 1975, the Banzer government asked for United Nations aid for a multi-disciplinary program to control the improper use of drugs, with the clear purpose of supervising the production and sale of coca, combating illegal traffic in cocaine and other drugs and treating and rehabilitating drug addicts. In February of 1977 a new agreement in this regard was signed.⁴ The United States for its part agreed to assign sums annually to contribute to the prevention and punishment of trafficking in drugs, but in practice these allocations proved laughable (\$2 to 3 million) in comparison to the volume of cocaine dollars changing hands in Bolivia in just 1 year, which the AFP [Association of Port Officials] estimated at almost \$2 billion.

Can the United States really face up to the announced cocaine flood? Has it been possible to do anything in the similar Colombian case?

It suffices to mention two other facts to indicate our skepticism. There are 24 nations on the American continent and in the Caribbean involved in the Single 1961 Convention on Narcotics (signatories and ratifying parties), while 20 nations are involved in the 1971 Agreement on Psychotropic

Substances for the same region. Bolivia is not a signatory of either of these two international regulations.⁵

What more can be said?

FOOTNOTES

1. "Siles Zuazo Defies the Death Threat Received From Rightist Forces in Bolivia," UNO MAS UNO, Mexico, 20 May 1979, p 9.
2. Tapia Frontanilla (then nicknamed "Cocainilla") was arrested in Toronto, Canada, with one of Banzer's private secretaries, named Canedo, for trafficking in drugs. Other relatives of Banzer referred to are his son-in-law Fernando "Chito" Valle Urena and his nephew Guillermo "Willy" Banzer Abastoflor, who were also arrested in the United States with various kilograms of cocaine in their suitcases.
3. All of those mentioned in these paragraphs are known common criminals used by the Bolivian military dictatorship to torture and/or murder political prisoners.
4. "The United Nations and Control of the Improper Use of Drugs," the United Nations, Narcotics Division, Geneva, 1977, p 57.
5. "Status of and Trends in the Improper Use of and Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Throughout the World," in CARTA DE INFORMACION, Narcotics Division, United Nations, No 4-6, April-June 1980, table on page 4 pertaining to the American continent.

Cocaine and Bolivian Regime

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 16 Aug 80 p 2-A

[Editorial]

[Text] The American nations and the whole world must open their eyes to what is happening in Bolivia, where the evidence that the surprise attack by General Garcia Meza had as its main goal the bold conversion of the government into the most prosperous and efficient agency on earth for promoting, processing and developing coca production is increasing day by day. The corruption in the regime is no new phenomenon, and has been noted repeatedly, but the singular scandal in the Bolivian case demands that preventive and housecleaning measures be taken, such as those being adopted by the State Department itself, despite the stubborn short-sightedness of many of its officials and its "experts." The United States, according to reports, will suspend all kinds of aid to the strong-arm regime and will maintain only extremely cool relations with it. Indeed, the government of Garcia Meza certainly does not merit any cordiality or respect from those who--without being perfect--have some decent origins and intentions.

The attack on the regime by Garcia Meza and his vandals was so coarse that it can only serve as a categorical indication of the presence of cocaine dealings interlining the events. The case was not and could not be merely political, because had it been thus, there would have been no lack of arguments to maintain the military supremacy. But a gamble was taken on the elections. And simply because the results were honest and would lead to the installation of a clean government under the guidance of the most illustrious of the Bolivians of this era, Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo, the cocaine dealers and their agents in uniform--who are bringing dishonor to the noble military career--abandoned their last inhibitions and the "cocaine-dollar coup" occurred. President Lidia Gueiler was forced out of the Quemado Palace in La Paz in infamous fashion, and the additional precaution of killing the man who was the socialist candidate, Marcelo Quiroga, was taken, because he relied on the broad coverage of democratic guarantees in making devastating accusations about the financial-military axis of the coca business.

With heavy documentation, the Argentine writer Gregorio Selser has synthesized the drama of immorality in Bolivia in the following terms: "Officers in the three branches of the armed forces are involved in the business of smuggling and drugs. The smuggling developed in the era of Gen Rene Barrientos. The drug business gained impetus as soon as Gen Hugo Banzer seized power with the help of the mafia in Santa Cruz." And today the determination of the imposter Garcia Meza to serve as a screen for the drug traffic in which an organization headed by Gen Hugo Echeverria, commander of the garrison in Santa Cruz, is engaging, is obvious.

In addition to the displeasure of the United States with this kind of "partner" with such an evil aspect, the governments in the "Andean group" are showing their unease at the strong-arm attack on the Bolivian regime, which only pleases Argentina, and to a lesser extent Brazil, so long as they have a docile neighbor wrapped up in its own plundering and incapable of a gesture of national independence and therefore easy for them to manage. But within the framework of the OAS itself there is a rising wave against Garcia Meza and his gang, against the institutionalization of cocaine as the central objective of a government. Intervention? It is prohibited, it is not advisable, and it is usually counterproductive. But a regime with such repugnant characteristics must give rise to general revulsion, and the maintenance of any legal or diplomatic relations with it must be reduced to a minimum. This mixture of cocaine with the regime surpasses anything previously known in the realm of governmental immorality throughout the world--which is saying a good deal, and therefore the moral sanctions by the peoples and governments preclude any hesitation, ambiguity or extenuating circumstances.

5157
CSO: 5300

CHILE

BRIEFS

ARREST OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS--Police have reported the arrest of a gang headed by a physician who sells a drug called (debutal 15). The gang is made up of (Jorge and Guillermo Espinoza Ibarra), (Raul Cardenas Alvarez) and (Emilio Enrique Villa Blanca Sanhueza). [PY031216 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 80]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

JUSTICE MINISTER: GUERRILLAS, TRAFFICKERS COOPERATE

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 4 Aug 80 p 11-A

[Text] Minister of Justice Felio Andrade Manrique denounced the existence in the country, especially in Cauca department, of a coalition of members of guerrilla movements and of persons involved in the trafficking of drugs and said that the government must do everything in its power to prevent subversive forces from coming to an agreement with cocaine traffickers, since this would constitute a serious and delicate situation for Colombia.

National Militia

Speaking for the "Technicians and Politicians" program of Toledar, the minister said that since narcotics trafficking is one of the most serious problems that confronts the country, in spite of the efforts made by the present and previous governments to eradicate it, the creation of a specialized military-type unit has been considered, not only to fight against that criminal activity, but also to fight in two other very important areas--customs and prisons--a unit that could be part of the national militia and whose formation is envisioned through the constitution.

Corruption In Prisons

Andrade Manrique also said that it is a good idea to require graduates with a degree to do their military service in the prison branch, because a review of the life histories of the 4,700 prison guards in the country (there are 188 prisons, containing 36,000 inmates) has indicated that some undesirable persons are working in that branch--and that some of them have warrants out for their arrest.

He added that in the prisons additional pay is asked for everything, with the argument that salaries are low, but that in any case there is no plan for that.

Investigation Is Necessary

Upon being questioned concerning the charge recently made by an official with respect to a presumed infiltration of congress by members connected with narcotics, the minister said that nothing has been ascertained in this regard, but that everyone should be investigated. "Here everyone must be investigated. A public official must set aside his resentments. We cannot continue in this sea of national corruption; we must face the problem," he said.

The Judicial Emergency

Andrade Manrique also said that there are emergency situations in the country. "For example, it seems serious to me that we currently have 3,058,849 cases in the courts; that the penal courts have 1,000,753 indictments; that the civil have 1.2 million cases; and that the labor courts have 90,000 cases. It is a complex situation. Therefore when the government offers the judicial emergency law, it is trying to expedite proceedings, since its aim is to clear out the majority of these cases and to implement more prompt and complete justice. The law was fortunately approved by the House and it will be sanctioned within a week. Then the government has 90 days to create positions for assistant magistrates and assistant judges. In addition, the law will make it possible to handle the accumulation of judicial and prison clearances. It is estimated that at least 30 percent of the present arrested persons would be discharged."

The minister defended the security statute and said that he has examined it carefully, and that he realizes that it is a question of a compilation of measures previously suggested to this government. "The steps that have been taken in the matter of security," he added, "are more effective when harsher sentences are part of the handling of delinquency. I believe that a decrease in kidnapping and a harsher penalty for extortion--crimes which, along with other heinous crimes, are excluded from the amnesty plan that we have presented to the congress--make it possible to indicate that even if abuses have been committed in individual cases during the exercise of these powers, the balance is favorable. I have always said that the penal standards have no connection with people who do not violate the law. One who does not violate the law has no reason to worry about the increased severity of sentences."

Amnesty

In another part of the broadcast interview, the official said that the criticisms that have been made of the amnesty plan that has been offered by the government for the consideration of congress, even though very worthy

of consideration, do not seem at all convincing to him. "I believe that the plan is good because it includes the handling of the most touchy problems of the country, inasmuch as those who have revolted are the most delicate part of the situation. It is not a law that grants pardon, but ~~amnesty~~ amnesty. The constitution says that the congress can grant general amnesties when there is a two-thirds favorable vote of its members."

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COLOMBIA

POLICE UNITS CLASH, TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Aug 80 p 8-A

[Text] A clash between units of the antinarcotics squad of the National Prosecutor's Office and of the F-2 of the Judicial Police, during which a machinegun was fired, very nearly caused the failure of an operation in which 11 persons were captured and 8 tons of marihuana were seized.

The encounter occurred in Bogota, near the location of the meeting place of the members of the gang that was headed by lawyer Leonel Montanez, sarcastically known as "Doctor Xylophone."

Access by the police of the Office of the Prosecutor to the site where the gang was captured (No 53-35,7th Street) was obstructed by F-2 police, with the consequence that one of the former was obliged to use the crew's machinegun.

The incident did not develop into anything more and all of the members of the gang were arrested and handed over to the appropriate authorities.

Contraband

The operation against the gang of narcotics traffickers began this past Saturday on a farm located within the jurisdiction of Vistahermosa, Meta, where a tank truck was prepared for the transportation of the grass.

The upper part of the body of the truck was removed from the vehicle in order to make room for the marihuana.

The tank truck left Vistahermosa with two drivers, who took turns driving, with an escort of four persons in a camper.

The secret servicemen of the Prosecutor's Office followed the vehicles as far as Bogota, on a trip that took 20 hours.

The cargo was taken to apartment 11-03 of the building located at No 53-35 on 7th Street.

It was when the police who were following the cargo tried to enter the building that the incident with the F-2 occurred.

In the above-mentioned apartment, the antinarcotics squad captured the following persons in addition to lawyer Montanez: Orlando Silva, Medardo Valencia, Carlos Freddy Gomez, Victor Murillo, Roberto Pinto, Marco Landinez, Miguel A. Rangel, Juan Carlos Garavito, and Jose Montanez.

Most of the narcotics traffickers are natives of Cesar department.

A large sum of money, apparently for the purpose of bribing the police of the jurisdiction, was confiscated from the four persons assigned to convoy the cargo.

According to sources in the Prosecutor's Office, the gang had been carrying out its illicit operations for several months, and it was not until now that it was possible to prove its drug trafficking connection.

On the other hand, some well informed sources indicated yesterday that the shooting encounter was a consequence of an old rivalry--not at all positive, of course--between the two units.

The source indicated that apparently the radio communications of the antinarcotics squad are intercepted by the Judicial Police for the purpose of furthering their own operations.

As a matter of fact, yesterday, when the men of the Prosecutor's Office arrived at the above-mentioned building, they were hindered by the F-2. As a consequence of the above, a machinegun was fired, but the incident did not develop into anything more.

The police of the Prosecutor's Office then entered the building and captured the gang.

The grass and the arrested persons were placed at the disposition of the criminal examining magistrate.

8255
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BINCI PERSONNEL, CIVILIAN SEIZED WITH COCAINE

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 9 Aug 80 p 13-A

[Article: "Another Strike at Narcotics Trafficking"]

[Text] A club employee of the Southern Operational Command with headquarters in the port of Leticia, was arrested this past Thursday in the Eldorado airport. He had in his possession approximately 1 kilo of unadulterated cocaine.

The narcotics trafficker was identified as Abdenago Andrade. He fell into the hands of members of the Antinarcotics Squad of the Prosecutor's Office, who operate in the airport, at 1700 hours on the above-mentioned day, a little after arriving on Satena flight KH-851, having proceeded from the above-mentioned port near the Amazon.

The cocaine was found in a manila envelope that Andrade was carrying in his travelling bag and, as previously mentioned, weighed about 2 pounds and was unadulterated.

Andrade was taken to a section of the Security Administrative Department, where he will be placed at the disposition of a criminal examining magistrate for the purpose of investigation.

F-2 in 8 Days

This strike is the second that the officers of the Prosecutor's Office dealt in 1 week against narcotics traffickers. As will be remembered, Carlos A. Martinez Perez was captured when he arrived from the capital of Bolivia with a suitcase in which he was carrying 25 kilos of cocaine.

As was announced previously by EL ESPECTADOR, in connection with this most recent case, a lieutenant and three army sergeants who were assigned to the Military Intelligence and Counterintelligence Battalion were also arrested.

These persons had gone to the airport to meet Martinez Perez on the pretext that they had orders to seize him.

The action of the four officials was ascribed to a strategy to seize the Eldorado narcotics trafficker , together with the travelling bag in which he was carrying the alkaloid, before members of the Prosecutor's Office could examine the baggage.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

GOVERNOR REFUTES POLICE CHARGES

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 12-A

[Text] Barranquilla--The departmental governor, Pedro Martin Leyes Hernandez, today asserted that the charges made against him by the head of the antinarcotics section of the regional attorney general's office in this city were based on ill-founded information; he said that he had at all times complied with the provisions of decrees 402, 2,144 and 1,188 on fines, violations, and confiscated property.

The governor said that after the arrest of two Cuban citizens who were held at the orders of the ministry of government, in accordance with Colombian law, the appropriate proceedings were initiated and fines were levied as provided by decree 2,144. Upon payment of the fine, the appropriate authorities were notified so that the obligatory proceedings could take place; in this case, this would have meant a transfer to the DAS [Administrative Department of Security], with a later release of the prisoners.

Release

The governor said that the Cubans, Rafael Lineros and Pedro Diaz, were released upon payment of their fine, after the judicial and intelligence authorities were notified that the case was being closed insofar as the ministry of government was concerned. From that point forward, that is, upon receipt of this notification, it was the responsibility of these authorities to investigate any charges against the two Cubans, but the ministry of government was not authorized to hold them under arrest.



Pedro Martín Leyes

Mr Leyes Hernandez said that the head of the antinarcotics group is confused about the amount of the fines, as each of the two men arrested was fined 2.5 million pesos, totalling 5 million; this is the largest fine that has been levied for violations of decree 2,144.

He maintained that he did not know if drugs or arms were confiscated. According to the official report, some marijuana seeds were found in their possession. "If there were another charge against the Cubans that would have given cause for holding them under arrest, the governor should have been informed when the fine was paid and the case was closed by the ministry of government, so that the two could have been transferred to the appropriate authorities."

The attorney Jesus Quiroz, in statements made to reporter Caracol de la Costa on Tuesday evening, said that he would be filing suit with the office of the attorney general of Colombia against Governor Leyes Hernandez, accusing him of having released the two Cubans who had been charged with drug trafficking.

Current Contact With the Attorney General's Office

The governor of the Atlantico department claimed to be unaware of any charges being filed against him by the prosecutor for administrative vigilance; such charges were filed on 14 November 1979 by attorney Adolfo Maria Manotas in a similar case.

"I have been in current contact with the attorney general's office," said the governor, and he said he had received no information about this matter.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

ARMY ARRESTS 15 IN VARIOUS RAIDS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Jul 80 p 9-A

[Text] The army has arrested 15 persons in raids designed to block the activities of drug traffickers. During these raids weapons, vehicles, and marihuana were confiscated.

A bulletin from the Ministry of Defense reported that the following persons were arrested in La Guajira: Abdaul Ovalle Campuzano, Hermes Gomez Barrios, Jorge Chole Rivadeneira, Florentino Antonio Sierra Fuenmayor, and Maria Rincon Celis. Confiscated during that raid were: one double-barreled shotgun, two revolvers, one 30-caliber carbine, one van, three containers of marihuana, nine radios, a Toyota four-wheel drive vehicle, 133 cartridges of various calibers, and two ammunition clips. In another raid in the same department a B-80 aircraft was seized.

The following persons were arrested in Magdalena: Dario Henao Restrepo, Ciro Jose Cubillos Diaz, Antonio Garcia Hernandez, Hernando Vidal Ocampo, and Jorge Rodriguez Esguerra. In that raid two 9-mm pistols and two revolvers were seized. Also taken were a van, 176 cartridges of a variety of calibers, and four ammunition clips.

Jaime Maria Mendoza and Tomas Fragozo were arrested in the Atlantico department. A van and a pound of marihuana seed were confiscated from them.

Finally, in Bogota the following persons were arrested: Jorge Enrique Rojas Hernandez, Francisco Roberto Arroyave Vasquez, and Guillermo Salazar Paipilla, with 43 kilos of cocaine and a drug processing laboratory.

7679
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

CLANDESTINE AIRFIELD TO BE DYNAMITED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 7 Aug 80 pp 1-A, 14-A

[Article by Pedro Lara Castiblanco]

[Text] Barranquilla, 6 August-- The second brigade command today reported that the landing field for the "Cari Cari" farm, in the jurisdiction of La Guajira department, will be dynamited this week; the same thing will be done to any other airfields which are found to be used for the takeoff or landing of aircraft involved in the drug traffic.

The commander of the unit, Brig Gen Carlos Guillermo Narvaez Casallas, reported this to EL ESPECTADOR, adding that this step was adopted in coordination with the departmental government of La Guajira, whose head, Eduardo Abuchaibe Ochoa, has issued a resolution authorizing the destruction of the airfield.

Immediately afterwards he said that investigations in the area are now proceeding, in accordance with the governor's orders; the governors generally have sufficient powers to authorize the destruction of any airfield that is used for drug traffic.

The destruction of the "Cari Cari" airfield will take place this weekend by means of dynamite. It is expected to be totally unusable. It was also reported that upon the discovery of clandestine airfields by the civil aviation agency, airfields which will then be destroyed, permits will be suspended by the aviation agency and strict vigilance will be employed to prevent their reconstruction.

This replaces an earlier regulation which had called for the mining of marihuana fields and roads leading to them. This regulation was suspended because it was felt that it would endanger the lives of innocent peasants.

This is the first airfield to be destroyed in the campaign against the drug traffic. Next week two or three more fields are expected to be dynamited; investigations are now proceeding in those cases.

For the dynamiting of the field, the military unit has sent special agents to the area in order to avoid mishaps with the residents of that area.

7679
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

NAVY EMPLOYEE SEIZED WITH COCAINE--An employee of the navy department was captured this past Thursday at the Eldorado Airport while transporting a kilo of cocaine. The individual, identified as Abdenago Andrade, was proceeding from Leticia in "Aeronorte" Company airplane HK-851 and was carrying the alkaloid concealed in a manila envelope in a small executive-type travelling bag. Andrade, who works in Leticia as an employee at the officers' club of the navy department, said that he did not know what was in the envelope. He added that the package was to be claimed at the airport by a man who was to take it to the Southern Unified Command of the navy, located in the CAN Administrative Center. The employee will be placed at the disposition of the criminal examining magistrate within a few hours. [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Aug 80 p 3-A] 8255

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

TRAFFICKING AMONG PRISONERS INCREASES

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 15 Jul 80 p 3-F

[Text] Guadalajara--Instead of decreasing, trafficking in drugs among inmates at the Guadalajara preventive prison (the former Oblatos penitentiary) and at the state prison facilities in Zapotlanejo is constantly on the increase due to lack of vigilance by the guards--50 of them have been relieved of their duties within the past 90 days. In addition, two prisoners escaped under the eyes of the policemen.

This series of irregularities, detected by the technical staff of the Co-ordinated Prevention and Rehabilitation Services Department of the State, is being studied to find a quick solution and to achieve the goals of the administrative branch of the state government, namely, to improve prison conditions to a maximum and to seek a complete rehabilitation of inmates to make them useful persons when they are returned to society.

It has been proved that drug consumption has been on the increase lately at the former Oblatos penitentiary that houses more than 1,400 inmates, especially the consumption of psychotropic pills that are easily obtained.

This shows that there is a failure in maintaining vigilance, since there has to be someone "helping" to bring in the drugs. There must be a stop to this situation or else there will be a return to the difficult times that led to a series of murders.

The increase in the consumption of pills and marihuana cigarettes can be observed without much effort, according to persons who visited the facilities yesterday; they found in the middle of the day many drugged inmates sleeping in the streets.

The inmates told their relatives who were there on a visit that it was very easy to obtain a pill or a joint and that all it takes is some money.

Other drugs are so expensive that only inmates who have a great deal of money can obtain them; among such people are notorious traffickers who are still in confinement.

In the middle of last month the inmates Jaime Ramirez Martinez, alias "El Capetillo," and Arnulfo Preciado escaped from the former Oblatos penitentiary and reached the streets using a rope made of sheets and bed covers.

They came out very close to one of the sentry boxes where guards who were on duty failed to notice them and the escape was not discovered until the following day when the prisoners did not answer the 0700 hours roll call.

Everything was kept secret until the fourth criminal court judge ordered the release of "El Capetillo" and then it was found out that he and his accomplice had escaped a long time before.

9674
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

SICILIA FALCON TRIES ANOTHER ESCAPE

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 27 Jul 80 p 32-A

[Text] After it was learned that narcotics trafficker Alberto Sicilia Falcon was planning to escape "by murder and fire" from the Oriente prison in Mexico City "if judge Vicente Munguia Diaz hands down an unfavorable sentence," prison authorities ordered his transfer to the jail in Santa Marta Acatitla.

The transfer of the Cuban narcotics trafficker was made last Thursday in total secrecy and under heavy security and he is at present in Santa Marta under constant vigilance.

The authorities at the Oriente prison discovered Sicilia Falcon's plans while listening to a telephone conversation between him and an acquaintance; in it he stated that "before I leave I'll take care of Maj Florentino Ventura Gutierrez and federal government attorney Ramon Herrera Esponda."

Sicilia Falcon, impatient with the "slow judicial process in Mexico," again became involved in a purchase and sale transaction of cocaine in Aspen, Colorado, where Yolanda Verduzco, his fiancée--as she called herself when she visited him in prison--was arrested for possession of 1 kg of the drug. He had told her where to sell it and to whom.

Furthermore, Mexican and U.S. authorities were able to determine that from inside the prison the drug trafficker has controlled drug purchase and sale operations abroad, principally in the United States.

Regarding the threat against Florentino Ventura and Ramon Herrera Esponda, the authorities explained that it was made possibly because Major Ventura arrested him after he had escaped from Palacio Negro in Lecumberri and it was Herrera who jailed him.

Sicilia Falcon, on the other hand, denied any knowledge of the charges made against him. He is being held incommunicado in Santa Marta Acatitla.

9674
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

FOUR TRAFFICKERS CAPTURED, HEROIN SEIZED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 23 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police won another victory against the drug traffic upon seizing 1 kilogram and 820 grams of heroin, and capturing four individuals who had processed the drug and were ready to sell it to the highest bidder.

This morning, the agency of the Federal Public Ministry announced the capture of Vicente Quiroz Parra, aged 54, married, a miner and farmer by occupation and a resident of Otatillos, Badiraguato; and Ignacio Perez Valenzuela, aged 50, married, a mechanic by trade, a native of the village of El Saldo, Durango, and a resident of Quila, Sinaloa.

Also apprehended was Manuel Morales Bustamante, aged 25, single, a day laborer, and both a native and resident of the La Huerta ranch, in Cosala; and, finally, Marco Antonio Davila Trejo, aged 42, married, a native of Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, residing at Estacion Fonseca, Guasave.

In April, the aforementioned individuals went to a farm called Agua Caliente, located in the vicinity of Cosala, and from there to the foothills known as El Vichi, where there was a poppy plantation, the product from which was processed by Quiroz Parra.

They packed the product from that crop in four plastic bags, containing 816, 296, 406 and 302 grams, respectively, and gave them to Perez Valenzuela for safekeeping. Using a PVC pipe measuring approximately 50 centimeters by 5 inches, he buried the drugs in the yard of his house, from which they were retrieved when these individuals were captured.

In his statements, Quiroz Parra said that, about 7 years ago, he had learned from someone named Ignacio Lopez (since deceased) how the opium gum was processed to be converted into heroin and hence the chemical process was carried out in 2 days, on the aforementioned foothills.

As corpus delicti, the Federal Judicial Police turned over to the Public Ministry a 22-caliber Mendoza brand rifle, a PVC pipe containing four plastic

bags holding a dark substance with a pervasive odor, presumed to be heroin, and a 1977 Dodge pickup truck, with Guanajuato State license plates GK-4543.

Upon remanding the four individuals presumed to be responsible to the first district judge, located in Culiacan, the office of the Federal Public Ministry also sent the items which had been confiscated as evidence of the crime committed, accompanied by the charge that the laws pertaining to crimes against health had been violated.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

LONG JAIL SENTENCE SOUGHT FOR LARGE-SCALE TRAFFICKER

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 16 Aug 80 Sec B p 6

[Text] Taking into account the dangerous nature of the drug trafficker Luis Guillermo Gonzalez Velarde, alias "El Memo," the agent of the Federal Public Ministry brought charges against him, requesting therein that the second district judge sentence him to the maximum term of 15 years in jail, and impose a fine of 1 million pesos for his full liability in committing a crime against health categorized in Articles 193 and 197-1 of the Federal Penal Code.

In short, the second district judge will hand down a final decision in the case of Gonzalez Velarde, who is subject to proceedings No 93-979, in which charges were brought against him for presumed guilt of committing a crime against health in the degrees of possession, transportation and trafficking of cocaine, heroin, morphine and novocaine.

The federal prosecutor, Nicolas Martinez Cerda, told EL MANANA that, when the charges were brought against the accused, there was included a request for application of the maximum penalty, in view of his "maximum" dangerous nature, which has been fully borne out in many records of both native and foreign origin.

Gonzalez Velarde has a record for cocaine trafficking because, on one occasion, while using the alias of Gustavo Garza Velazquez, he was arrested in Hidalgo, Texas, as he was driving a 1969 Ford car in which he had concealed a shipment of that type of drug.

He was subsequently associated with the seizure of 40,500 toxic pills.

In other proceedings (150-974) held in the first district court of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, a warrant was issued for his arrest, as a person presumed guilty of committing a crime against health.

A federal court in Mazatlan arraigned him, in proceedings No 52-978, for crimes of the same type.

On 23 January 1976, the Federal Judicial Police arrested him in Monterrey with half a kilogram of cocaine and 68,000 toxic pills of the type known as "Qualude" in his possession. On that occasion, he was also using the names Gustavo Garza Velazquez and Gabriel Garcia Vega.

In the conclusions, Martinez Cerda submitted a detailed report on the conduct of the majority of Gonzalez Velarde's relatives, because they have been tried for drug trafficking on countless occasions.

The capture of the dangerous drug trafficker, who is considered to be a "fat fish" in this type of business, took place on 23 April 1979.

First, agents of the Federal Judicial Police under orders from Comdr Margarito Mendez Rico arrested Jose Alberto Vazquez Castillo, alias "El Marciano," and Ernesto Diaz Reyes, both of whom were intercepted in Villa Aldama, Nuevo Leon, while traveling in a 1977 Ford pickup truck. Upon being questioned, the former stated that he was engaged in cocaine trafficking, and that the one supplying him was Luis Guillermo Gonzalez Velarde, a resident of No 35 Santo Domingo, in the "Satelite" development in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.

2909
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

POLICE COLLUSION CHARGED--A severe blow was dealt to the organized drug traffic when several well-known persons from this town were arrested, and a large quantity of marihuana was seized from them. This information was learned unofficially from an unauthorized spokesman for the Federal Judicial Police, who claimed that the investigations being conducted resulted in the identification of several individuals from this town. They were immediately captured and the grass was confiscated from them. They are now being questioned, since they have ties with persons who have good connections in this business. It was learned earlier that group chief Narciso Estudillo Cerezo has instructions from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic to exterminate the smugglers of illegal immigrants and traffickers currently operating with the consent of Federal Judicial Police Comdr Manuel Espindola Martinez. The criminals were overly brazen, boasting that they could do whatever they wanted because they enjoyed the protection of this unworthy individual, paying large amounts in order to "work." The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic should call Commander Espindola to account because no good work has been noted since his arrival at this border, much less a battle against the traffickers and smugglers. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 19 Aug 80 Sec B p 9] 2909

HEROIN LABORATORY FOUND--Mexico City--Federal agents in Culiacan, Sinaloa, discovered a clandestine laboratory in which hard drugs such as cocaine, heroin and others were being manufactured. The owners of the premises, Roque Hernandez Valenzuela and Antonio Pina Garcia were arrested, and the police confiscated from them 1 kilogram of pure heroin, and some vats, washstands, bottles, test tubes and other implements, on the site located at Rancho Viejo. There, the federal agents obtained the clue to the whereabouts of a drug traffickers' encampment located in the village of El Triste, in the municipality of Otaeza, Durango; but, upon their arrival at that site, the drug distributors had already fled. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 1] 2909

ENTERTAINER ARRESTED WITH COCAINE--The singer, Nino Nahmad, who has been performing in Nogales for several days, was arrested by Federal Police officers in this town when he was discovered making a purchase and sale

transaction involving cocaine at the El Recreo nightclub, in the middle of Elias Street. The aforementioned federal officers, under orders from Comdr Victor Manuel Martinez Guerra, first arrested Victor Manuel Nahmad Garcia, better known as Nino Nahmad, who was found to have a paper envelope in his possession containing a considerable amount of cocaine. Upon being questioned, the singer told the Federal Police that he had purchased the drug for \$100 from Ernesto Acuna Gutierrez, alias "El Pitos," who is the brother of the notorious car thieves, Roberto and Armando Acuna Gutierrez, alias "El Charol," and "El Charolito," who are serving sentences at the Rehabilitation Center. Shortly thereafter, "El Pitos" was arrested, and confessed to having sold the drug to Nino Nahmad, who declared himself an addict to the Federal Police. Also seized from "El Pitos" was another enveloped containing cocaine, and a 1973 Chevrolet car. Both of the individuals under arrest, the addict and the drug seller, are at the disposal of Federal Public Ministry Agent Manuel Francisco Delgado Duran. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 13 Aug 80 pp 1, 2] 2909

MEXICAN ANTIDRUG EFFORT LAUDED--Today, in this town, the district assistant of the United States customs patrol, Jerry L. Paladino, declared that the intensive campaigns against the drug traffic carried out with great efficiency by the Mexican Government have reduced the distribution of these products in the United States to a large extent. He stated categorically that, since 1976, the drug traffic in the latter country has declined considerably, as a result of the effective campaigns being conducted in a coordinated fashion by the governments of both countries. He said that it may almost be claimed that most of the drugs coming to that nation from the leading producing countries in Central America are confiscated on the Mexican borders, and only on very rare occasions are they successfully brought into the United States. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 12 Aug 80 pp 1, 2] 2909

MARIHUANA DESTROYED IN MORELOS--Acapulco, Guerrero--In unprecedented action taken by the government attorney general's office and the Mexican army, 17 plantations of marihuana have been destroyed in Morelos, as reported yesterday by attorney Cesar Augusto Monteverde, an agent of the federal government attorney's office in this city. Interviewed at the Cuernavaca center, Monteverde pointed out that the attorney general's office has been conducting similar operations for the past 4 months in the states of Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla and Morelos. At the same time that efforts are being made to discontinue plant growing, measures are being taken to eliminate drug traffickers who, it seems, come from the northern part of the country, even by small airplanes, to obtain supplies of the pernicious "weed." [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 2 Aug 80 p 7-F] 9674

CSO: 5300

PERU

BRIEFS

POLICE IDENTIFY COCAINE AREA--Lima, 5 Sep (LATIN)--The local police have reported that Cachicupar, a remote town in the Andes Mountains in south-eastern Peru on the border with Bolivia, has become a stronghold of drug traffickers who are guarding the town with small arms and large-caliber weapons. Hugo Tello, chief of the Peruvian Investigations Police (PIR), has reported that the area is the main supplier of cocaine base (PBC) for "export." He disclosed that Cachicupar produces the largest part of the 2-ton weekly average of cocaine base "exported" to the United States from Peru through Colombia. Luis Hers, chief of the International Airport Customs Police, said yesterday at a press conference that so far this year they have confiscated 1,200 kg of drugs, including cocaine hydrochloride, cocaine base and other halucinogenic drugs. Hers explained that on the international consumers market these drugs would be valued at \$10 million. [Excerpts] [PY061846 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0243 GMT 6 Sep 80]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS FORT--Lima, 5 Sep (AFP)--The Peruvian investigations police has announced that with the help of the Peruvian navy and air force, the police will destroy a fort belonging to some drug traffickers in the Puno Department, near the Bolivian border. The police reported that drug traffickers set up a stronghold in the peasant community of Cachipur near the Titicaca Lake. [PY102208 Paris AFP in Spanish 1824 GMT 5 Sep 80]

CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

GENERAL ON DRUG CHARGE CONFUSION

PA110215 Paris AFP in Spanish 1943 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 10 Sep (AFP)--Because his diplomatic documents were stolen, Gen Evelio Carreno Florez, a former air attache at the Venezuelan Embassy here, was confused with a cocaine trafficker, it was learned today.

In Caracas, Carreno has made a statement for a Bogota newspaper, explaining that 5 years ago he traveled to Bogota with the rank of colonel to serve as his country's air attache.

After concluding his mission, he returned to the Venezuelan capital to continue his activities as a general. Some time later, he went on vacation to the Colombian port of Cartagena. His documents were stolen there in a local hotel, an incident that he duly reported to the authorities at the time.

As a result of the confusion, several Colombian papers announced late last week that an intense search for General Carreno was on in connection with a case of cocaine traffic in Cajica, near Bogota.

Venezuelan Embassy spokesmen have described the reports in connection with General Carreno as a "deplorable mistake."

CSO: 5300

SUDAN

FEATURE ARTICLE ON BANGO DRUG TRADE

Khartoum SUDANOW in English Aug 80 pp 28-29

[Text] *Bango is said to alter one's perceptions. For the police, bango is a problem of enforcement; for the street retailer, it is an easy, well-paying and, sometimes, the only available job; for the peasant producer, usually trapped within the traditional agricultural sector, it is a heaven-sent opportunity to escape subsistence. The consumption of bango has the sanction of tradition and of customary practice – but not of the law. Sudanow contributor Abdel Rahman Abdel Rahim reports on the bango scene in Sudan.*

BEGIN at the beginning and continue on until the end,' the Red Queen advised Alice during the latter's trip through Wonderland. Not bad advice for an article on drugs. The beginning, naturally and as regards the economic impetus that propels bango as a commodity, lies in the areas of cultivation. These span the fertile soils of Southern Darfur, Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria, the southeastern landscapes of Kassala and Damazin, and stretches of the Blue Nile.

As a crop, bango is a delight; it is hardy and insect-resistant, highly productive (1-1½ kantars a feddan). It requires little labour, and brings a high return. It is grown on fertile land which renews itself through annual rain-floods and is fertilised by the burning of the trees and

grass pushing up through the surface of the soil. The entire peasant family participates in production with, as usual, the women undertaking most of the labour. The field, planted in June, needs to be cleaned only once, and three months later is ready for harvest.

At this juncture, three forms of the drug may be produced from the crop: hashish (with a THC – the active ingredient – content of ten per cent), hash oil (90 per cent THC), and bango (with a THC content of only two per cent). 'Fortunately,' notes Police Brigadier Hakim Abdel Rahman Hakim, a member of the National Committee for Narcotics Control, 'people here only know how to produce the latter drug.' The crop is thus harvested as bango, placed on straw mats under the sun for a whole day, and then tightly wrapped in brown paper. Three days later the paper is removed and a solid, oval-shaped *gandool* – an easily merchandisable package – is placed in plastic bags to preserve its humidity, and thus its potency. The bango is now ready for the market, and it is time for the urban-based dealers, with their brand-new landrovers, to come and collect it from the field.

The economic and social realities which underlie this production are somewhat less natural and problem-free. Most bango is grown within the traditional sector – where production of any crop is limited

by extremely primitive technology, lack of access to government services and the great distances between areas of cultivation and the final market. Bango, however, escapes this last barrier, though at considerable cost in the difference between producer and consumer prices, because it is sold in the field. In this context, legal cash crops frequently bring a small return against labour, particularly when the producer price is kept artificially low.

Added to the problems of the traditional sector and of low producer prices is that of the *shail* system. *Shail* is a form of usury, in which peasants borrow money or goods from a local merchant against the future harvest. The key to the system is the manipulation of valuation -- that is, the loan (most often of food or other necessities) is usually contracted during the rainy season, which isolates whole communities from the outside world and thus permits the merchant to drive up his prices; while repayment is calculated against the immediate post-harvest, when crop prices are at their lowest. Such a system encourages the production of crops with the highest marginal return against labour, and appeals against such a crop on grounds of 'illegality' are -- not surprisingly -- ignored by poor peasant producers. 'People are caught in the crush of the *shail* system,' observed Yousif Ahmed Adam, who recently conducted a survey on the bango business in Southern Darfur. 'Between the need for cash to reproduce themselves and their environmental handicaps, they are dragged into bango production.'

Unlike the 'Golden Triangle' of Burma, Laos and Thailand -- where the first rank of drug users is filled by opium farmers and their families -- few cannabis growers are consumers. Mustafa Abdel Rahman of the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) estimates that as few as one per cent of the growers consume their own product. If this figure is accurate, poverty may well be a major contributory factor. For although bango brings the higher rewards of illegal production, 'The producers are not the real beneficiaries from cannabis,' argues Mustafa Abdel Rahman. This brings us back to the wholesale drug dealers.

Merchants from Khartoum, Wad Medani, Gedaref, El Obeid and Kosti arrive in the fields, where the price for the crop is quite low, £s3 a pound. This price will rise to perhaps £s15 in January, though its *shail* repayment price will remain in the £s1-3 margin. In urban areas, this same pound will fetch £s70, according to Police Major El Khair Medani of the Central Criminal Investigation Department.

The total value of the drug traffic is impossible to determine. Police sources, perhaps with an eye for round numbers, put the annual value at £s1 million to producers, and estimate that organised gangs have annual incomes of £s50,000-£s100,000. In the Three Towns, the average annual inflow of bango is estimated by Major El Khair to be 50 kantars. Of this, perhaps ten per cent is intercepted by the police, claims a senior police officer. Additionally, large quantities are lost to the market when they are hurriedly dumped to escape police detection. But just to show the potential value of the business, police in Southern Darfur last December burnt one million kilogrammes of raw cannabis which, at a street price of £s70 a pound weight, was no small fortune.

The retail system is complete with outlets, staff and funds for bribery. Most bango merchants will own, and less frequently, manage, *khanas* -- small, illegal retail stores where bango, broken into merchandisable sizes, is sold -- each of which may bring in up to £s100 a day. Within the Three Towns, there are perhaps 100 *khanas*, most of them concentrated in the mushrooming shanty regions on the outskirts of the main urban area.

Well-known locally, these *khanas* are well-protected -- in more ways than one, since they could hardly escape the notice of the police -- buildings of 30-50 sq metres. The only door is well padlocked, the bango being sold through a small window. Generally, young men are hired to run the *khanas*.

'It really pays to sell dope,' said Taha, aged 23. 'You are provided with food, drugs and a persuasive salary.' Indeed, he wishes no more, and views his involvement in the business as a step forward. 'I

wanted to go to Saudi Arabia, but since I had no craft or specialisation, I couldn't.

Outside this drug castle, dealers keep their alert watchmen (*kishif*). The *kishif* is usually a pavement-based barber, an elderly man selling snuff or a youth who is apparently just hanging around the street corner. Earning as much as £5 per day, this is lucrative work. When the *kishif* passes the word, "Government's come", the searched-for bango is hidden, if necessary by being abandoned down the water closet.

The *kishif* are not the only problem for the police, who in any event have more serious crimes to solve. Brigadier Hakim stressed the lack of any personnel trained in combatting the drug trade, while First Lieutenant Awad Wida' talla spoke of the "under-equipped, undermanned police forces in the areas of cultivation, who chase drug merchants along hidden trails." One of his colleagues, Major Hamid Mohamed el Hassan of the Interpol office in Khartoum, holds a rather different view: "Given only five cars and an adequate number of soldiers, I can assure you that no one would be smoking a reefer."

The Hashish and Opium Ordinance 1928, which forms the legal basis for the suppression of the drug trade, is not widely admired by those required to enforce it. "Its barely of use at all, since it makes no distinction between major dealers, peasant cultivators, and occasional users," noted Major Hamid. The maximum penalty under the law is only seven years detention plus a fine of £5,000. "I would advocate a severe deterrent punishment. In Egypt, for example, drug traffickers are sentenced to life imprisonment. The big dealer, the owner of the *khana*, is always out of sight. When raided, his salesman will claim ownership of the confiscated drugs. Their bosses are never reached," argues Major El Khair. There is some pressure for a reform of this legislation. As Brigadier Hakim observed, "Sudan was among the signatories of the International Single Convention for Narcotic Drugs, 1961 and we now need a Unified Narcotics Control Ordinance as soon as possible."

This matter may take on greater urgency as there is some evidence to suggest that the consumption of bango is on the increase. Reliable statistics are, of course, difficult to come by. But Dr Hassabu Sulieman, who in 1977 conducted a "Survey on Cannabis Use in Sudan", found that 30 per cent of his respondents admitted using the drug, with the figure rising to 47 per cent amongst urban residents. Particularly noteworthy in his view was the trend towards consumption by young people.

A solution to the present situation seems far off, indeed utopian. Among the recommendations of the Third Arab Conference for Alcohol and Narcotics Control, Khartoum, in December 1977, was a call for all concerned international and Arab organisations to assist the Sudanese authorities in the development of alternative crop production in the cannabis-growing areas, as a measure to

combat the illicit traffic. "Crop replacement seems the most practical solution to the drug problem. By introducing a cash crop that is just as profitable as cannabis, and educating the public about the dangers of the drug, we are sure we are heading for the total abolition of the illegal traffic," said Brigadier Hakim.

Yousif Ahmed Adam argues an even less likely scenario: "This, and other problems of the traditional sector, will not be remedied until a more comprehensive and continuous attack is launched against backwardness and underdevelopment. The weapon for such an attack is democratic agrarian reform, which will liberate rural populations from exploitative relations . . . By revising patterns of land ownership, establishing state-owned farms and cooperatives, and by crop replacement we can overcome this problem."

If this is indeed the solution to Sudan's 'drug problem', then we may expect bango to be with us for a long, long time.

CSO: 5300

KENYA

POLICE ACTION AGAINST BHANG GROWERS, POSSESSORS NOTED

Fine for Growing Bhang

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Sep 80 p 21

[Text]

A MAN has been fined 2,500/- or 12 months' jail for having and growing bhang.

Before Kisii senior resident magistrate D. K. S. Aganyanya was Ongao Omangi, charged that, on September 6, he had 127 kg. of bhang and was also growing 150 plants of the drug.

He admitted the two charges.

Chief Insp. J. Shiundu said police, acting on a tip from the area acting chief, went to the accused's shamba and arrested him.

The magistrate commended the police for the good work they were doing to rid the area of bhang growing, and chang'aa brewing. He urged them to continue in the same spirit.

Mr. Aganyanya said that although the accused was a first offender who looked old, he deserved such punishment as would be a warning to other potential culprits.

— KNA

Four Charged With Possession

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpt]

FOUR men were yesterday charged with having 69 kilos of bhang (*cannabis sativa*) resin worth Sh. 2 million.

Omar Alarakhiya Umar Ajab, Nazirali Jinana Madha, Mohamed Hanif and Hussein Adam Khamisa Thaim denied the charge before Nairobi senior resident magistrate J. S. Patel.

They were accused that, on August 28 at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, they and others were found with the resin.

Chief Insp. Philip Kidiga, prosecuting, asked the court to mention the case after 14 days.

He said other people might also be included in the charge.

He said police were still investigating if the accused were Kenyans.

Bhang Seized, Smokers Arrested

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Sep 80 p 5

[Excerpt]

ASSISTANT chiefs in Kisa Location, Kakamega District, seized 680 kg. of bhang and arrested several alleged growers and smokers.

This was disclosed by Kisa chief Cleophas Obwogi when he addressed a fund-raising meeting at Khwisero Primary School, Mundoberwa Sub-location, on Wednesday.

The chief said the campaign against bhang traffickers and chang'aa brewers in the location would continue.

He said the arrested persons will soon appear in court.

CSO: 5300

FRANCE

ASIAN DRUG TRAFFICKERS ACTIVE IN FRANCE

Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Aug 80 p 9

[Article by Irinia de Chikoff and Lucien-James Meteye: "Hong Kong Heroin"]

[Text] Fr 10 million worth of drugs seized in Paris

The drug problem is a bottomless pit. The more drugs are seized, the more they are produced. As soon as distribution networks are broken up, they are set up again elsewhere. Sources move, distribution points change, and one dealer follows another; in the end, it is a vicious circle. For years, France has been the center of this circle of vice, and the "French connection" keeps arising phoenix-like from its own ashes.

Tam Yenu Shing was arrested last week in Paris. Tam Yenu Shing is the former kung-fu champion of Asia and had moved over to the heroin trade. A tip to the police of the Central Office for Narcotics Control caused him to be put under surveillance from the time he arrived in France nearly a month ago. The former champion was accompanied by four friends from Hong Kong. Two weeks of surveillance led to the arrest of the five Asians and the seizure of 11,800 kg of brown sugar, which is a drug less refined, pure and expensive than the white heroin produced by "French connection" chemists in the 1960's.

Kung-fu and "Brown Sugar"

The wholesale value of the drugs is Fr 3 million, but retail sales would have brought in more than Fr 10 million. An investigation is continuing into the kung-fu champion's connections in France, and the police have let it be known that more arrests may be made soon.

This is the third time since October 1979 that Asiatic drug rings have been broken up in France.

On 9 October 1979 a joint investigation by the French and Dutch police led to the simultaneous arrests of 4 Hong Kong Chinese in Amsterdam and 7 Thais in Paris. More recently, 2 kilos of brown heroin were discovered in the suitcases of several Chinese.

For more than a year the "Chinese connection" has been using France as a favorite pipeline. The links in the chain go from Bangkok or Hong Kong to Holland, which is the distribution point for the European drug traffic. The drug runners catch planes in the Far East bound for European capitals, preferably Paris, and then take the drugs to Amsterdam by train or car. Some 397 dealers have been arrested, and 47,500 kilos of heroin, 30 kilos of cocaine, 3,600 kilos of morphine, and more than 2 tons of hashish have been seized in France this year.

Until 1978 drugs were transported mainly by addicts, which the police call "ants." These ants are still traveling to Amsterdam and supplying French towns and villages. But in the last year and a half, "professionals" have taken over from addict distributors.

These professionals are linked with the old "French connection," which took refuge in Italy or set up new underground laboratories, or with the new "Chinese connection" or with what is called the "Golden Crescent" connection, which spreads from France throughout Europe and even to the United States.

The End of the "Golden Triangle"

The Golden Crescent is made up of Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. According to Western narcotics agents, the political instability prevailing in those countries has led to rapid growth in opium production, which is sold for the purpose of making massive arms purchases. In competition with this new source, Mexico has lost its importance, and that of the South Asian "Golden Triangle" is diminishing.

The illegal production of opium gum in Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan came to about 1,600 tons last year; it would make about 160 tons of pure heroin, enough to supply all the addicts in the world till the end of the century. The whole drug traffic is supposed to pass through Turkey and Lebanon. It comes to Italy and France by sea. The new "French connection" receives the heroin already processed in makeshift laboratories set up by French chemists in the producing countries. France's role is essentially to dispatch the merchandise to Europe and ship it to America.

The Bigwigs in Marseilles

The drugs from Bangkok or Hong Kong are 25 percent pure. Those from the Golden Crescent are 40 percent pure. On the Paris market, the price of pure heroin has been stable for 2 years at Fr 900 a gram.

Every so often more or less large scale dealers are apprehended: 22 people were recently arrested in Gloucestershire, Great Britain. Five drug dealers went to prison in Lyons on Tuesday. A West German citizen was arrested in the Thionville railway station yesterday in possession of 24 grams of cocaine and 80 grams of heroin, which he had bought from a Chinaman in Amsterdam.

A drug ring was broken up in the Pyrenees-Orientales department in July. It was supplied from Paris, where unidentified traffickers brought the drugs up from Marseilles when it had arrived from the Golden Crescent by way of Turkey.

With each arrest the police attempts to follow the chain higher, but they have been catching only dealers who can lead them nowhere. Without any better information, they continue to speak of "bigwigs" in Marseilles, or the Mafia.

As for the "Chinese connection" recently set up in France, the investigators are again in the dark about who is the "brains" behind it. The connections intersect, overlap, and all lead to dead ends; the famous law of silence holds sway over the whole scene.

The law of silence, and especially the law of profits.

8782
CSO: 5300

FRANCE

DRUG TRAFFICKING INCREASING ON RIVIERA

Paris LE POINT in French 25 Aug 80 p 65

[Article by Marie-Therese Guichard: "Tide Rises on the Riviera"]

[Text] French customs agents seized some 500 kilograms of drugs in the period of 1-13 August, thus breaking a record set in 1972. A further sign of the worsening narcotics situation is the fact that at the same time the drug trade was changing its route--heroin from the Middle East (Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan) has replaced heroin from Southeast Asia--the number of drug addicts was increasing. For example, during the first quarter of 1980, drug-related arrests rose 33.73 percent. The plague is even more of a threat in Germany--590 deaths compared with 117 in France--or in Great Britain which is no longer merely a hub for the drug trade but is becoming a veritable market. Figures released in London last week by the Home Secretary revealed that in 1 year the number of drug addicts had increased 20 percent while heroin consumption had quadrupled. Of small comfort is the fact that opium and cocaine seizures had tripled during the same period.

These are not very encouraging results, for drug users have unlimited imagination, as was admitted by Riviera drug enforcement officials at their meeting last Thursday with Monique Pelletier, minister for the condition of women, who also has oversight authority in such matters. More than elsewhere, Mediterranean police and custom officials feel they are powerless. Because they are required to maintain surveillance on two fronts, land and sea. Not only do they have to check 12 million travelers at Menton's two border crossing stations, 11 million at Vintimille, and 760,000 at the Nice Airport, but they are also required to determine which of the 30,000 pleasure boats are carrying "shipments" to one of the Riviera's 34 ports and countless clandestine landing points.

Furthermore, a new French-Italian production line is being formed, and with much greater vigor now that its organizers expect to regain the services of "skilled personnel" very soon. In fact, police officials view with misgivings the coming expiration of prison terms meted out to "big shots" arrested in the 1970's.

Francois Le Mouel, head of the Central Drug Enforcement Office, told us: "These men will resume the only trade they know, as evidenced by the recent arrest of Jean Jehan, an 82-year old trafficker of the French Connection who had previously served a long prison sentence and whom we arrested in Cagnes after discovery of the Chateau de Sereseto laboratory in March."

The only way of stemming the tide is to combine all drug enforcement resources. Monique Pelletier sharply reprimanded the police officials and educators who are supposed to meet regularly: "You have not met for 2 years." It was a difficult dialog. Upon hearing a teacher describe the case of a drug addict who survived by "shooting up" eight doses of heroin daily, a police officer found it hard to conceal his indignation: "He belongs in prison. We would thereby save the kids he is getting hooked in order to support his expensive habit. If educators do not help us, we shall remain powerless." Later, a specialized teacher, a woman, told us in private: "It is out of the question for us to turn our junkies over to the cops, we would lose their trust."

8041
CSO: 5300

FRANCE

MAJORITY OF DRUG 'PASSERS' FOUND TO BE TURKS

Paris LE MATIN in French 13 Aug 80 pp 12-13

[Article by Roger Colombani: "New Drug Routes--A Million Couriers"]

[Text] "A state on the brink of bankruptcy, a government which can no longer maintain order, and in this city alone, hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers who make out as best they can, because they are not given even the hope of finding work one day."

Nazim is 48 years old. An industrial designer, he worked on the great bridge which, suspended at a height of 70 meters, spans the Bosphorus, linking Europe and Asia.

"A beautiful job," he commented as we passed under the great arch to reach one of the fishing villages on the edge of the straits. We settled on a terrace at the edge of the water. The great vessels moving between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea passed so close it seemed we could touch them.

Nazim watched the scene for a moment before speaking again. "Terrorism is undermining the country. There have been more than 2,000 deaths since the beginning of the year. Not accidental deaths, but specific, planned killings. Trade union secretaries, a former prime minister, parliamentarians, professors. Blood flows in Turkey. And it is almost noiseless, stealthy. The tourists, it seems, were afraid to come here this year. The drop in arrivals for the month of July was 60 percent. They were wrong. Apart from a few armed officers, the people who spend their vacations on the beaches of the Aegean Sea will see nothing but the sky, the sand and the sea, as usual. It is all happening here"--Nazim tapped his breast--"in the depth of the country. And the instability, the political void in which we live favors the development of trafficking. Trafficking in weapons, of course, but in drugs as well. A part of this country exists without state control. There are even liberated zones, that is to say whole regions in which one party or another has gained the upper hand and established a kind of autonomous government, without contact with the

central authorities. It is difficult to know what is happening in these regions. But given the context of civil war prevailing there, one can expect the worst."

These regions, I was to learn later in the capital, are above all those in the East, high mountain zones difficult of access, in which any outsider is immediately spotted. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I was strongly urged not to travel there.

"These provinces are under martial law. In order to get in you need a pass from the army and you will probably not get one, because this territory is regarded as dangerous."

In fact I could not obtain a pass, but Sabri, a clock merchant I met some days later in Konya, the town of the whirling dervishes, told me about life "over there." He was just back from Gaziantep, a modern city of 300,000 inhabitants in the southeastern part of Turkey, near the Syrian frontier.

"The atmosphere there is unbelievable. Most of the people in the streets have guns in their belts or a rifle in hand. One would think he was in one of the towns of the American far West, like one sees in the movies. Taking advantage of the tension, a whole series of bandit gangs have established themselves in the town and are trafficking openly. They have organized a veritable arms trade thanks to which they have obtained drugs for themselves. Last March the army made two incursions there. On 5 March the military dismantled a laboratory where 5 Turks had just processed 4 kilograms of pure heroin. A few days later, another laboratory was discovered, containing 10 kilograms of drugs. But the army is not always there. It doesn't even like to stop in the towns. It is true that the streets are dangerous. Early in the year, a German commission serving as advisers to study the problem of maintaining order in Turkey went into the region escorted by police from Ankara. They will not soon forget that trip! The local police refused to allow them in and opened fire on their colleagues from Ankara. Turks on both sides were wounded, but the Germans escaped uninjured."

The "liberated zones" are not, however, the only centers of traffic. It is also found in the large cities, some neighborhoods of which are no better controlled than the provinces in the East. In the Ankara suburbs, I visited one of these neighborhoods, where the houses were built of this and that, lacking conveniences and sanitation.

"These are the 'gele kondo,' the overnight houses," Mamhet, my guide, explained to me.

According to a tradition in the country, anyone who can build a house in this free area in one night and get a roof over it becomes the owner of the property.

Looking around me, I saw that the amateur masons had used fantastic ingenuity in order to complete their tasks before dawn. But in many cases they ignored the most basic rules of construction. Thousands here of people live here, often without water or electricity, poor to the point of nakedness and often without work. They have developed the same survival mechanisms as the inhabitants in the "favelas" of Brazil--minor crafts and deals in order to be able to eat.

"Here you can find anything you want," Mehmet explained. "A revolver, heroin, antiques. The police never come. It is too dangerous, so they live in a closed circuit. The traffickers recruit couriers here, or people who will find couriers among the emigrant workers on vacation."

A million Turks are working in Germany, and 200,000 elsewhere in Western Europe. The majority return to their native land once a year. The brains of the traffic very soon realized what advantage they could extract from this regular movement of the population. Each emigrant could be a potential "courier." All that was needed was to approach him and persuade him.

"Most of the time they do not know what they are carrying," a policeman in Istanbul explained to me. "Someone comes to see them, often someone they know, or a friend of friends, and asks them to accept a package they will leave at a certain address as they pass through Yugoslavia, Austria or Germany. As the task is well paid--between 6,000 and 15,000 francs--the emigrant agrees. And that is why of the 499 drug couriers arrested last year, 273 were Turks. This situation concerns us, first of all because it suggests that the traffickers have an organization with numerous contacts in the country, and are thus well organized. This is also why we check the vehicles of emigrants so carefully, most particularly at the frontier."

The spread of the traffic throughout the territory poses another threat for the country. Won't the peasants who cultivate the poppy and, seemingly, respect the governmental regulations end up, if the situation deteriorates further, by yielding to the agents of the drug traffickers? One must remember that a hectare of poppies incised to collect the opium brings five times as much as a hectare processed as it is today, using the chaff method.

The Turkish officials dismiss the possibility of a return of the traffic. However risks are to be found in the very heart of their organization. Afyon is the center for this crop, the leading poppy town.

"The peasants are subject to numerous pressures," said Hikmet, a businessman in the town. "First of all they were forbidden to grow poppies, and then in 1975, they were authorized to do so again on condition that they not incise the poppy to extract opium from it, but sell it in the stalk, like wheat. From the very first year, this did not work. The government purchasers selected the best harvests and left the rest, which immediately

went to the illegal market. The following year, they purchased the entire harvest, but they did not pay until several months later. Finally, they established the area to be cultivated. This changes every year. In any case, no more is planted than can be sold. Also, near here, in Bolvadin, a processing plant was built. A German company, Knolle, undertook the project. The laboratory--the most modern in the world--was to go into service as of the end of 1979 to produce codeine, ethylmorphine and morphine. The plant is still not in operation. In Ankara, they explain that everything must be perfect, security above all, and that it is thus better to start operation a little later, but with everything in proper order. Perhaps, but this delay poses a problem. While waiting for the laboratory to begin processing, the poppy chaff must be stored, since it cannot be left in the fields. All of the warehouses in the country, even the airport hangars, have been filled. Moreover, the plant will process 20,000 tons per year, according to the plan, while last year the harvest came to 26,000 tons, and that in 1977 was 36,436 tons. What will happen to the surplus? Will the Western countries buy it from us? If they continue to refuse, as they are doing now, it is to be feared that the drug traffickers, who also have the means of extracting the drug from the poppy chaff, will in the end negotiate the purchase of the surplus."

5157
CSO: 5300

ICELAND

BRIEFS

HASHISH SMUGGLED FROM DENMARK--The Narcotics Squad in Reykjavik recently uncovered a very unusual smuggling of 20 grams of hashish, worth about 1 million kroner in street value. A 22-year-old man swallowed the hashish shortly before he boarded a plane for Iceland from Copenhagen, and thus managed to smuggle the narcotics into the country. Shortly before the man boarded the plane, he placed the hashish in four condoms which he then swallowed. After the man arrived in Iceland, the condoms, along with the hashish, were passed through the digestive system as expected. Some delay occurred before he passed the last condom which caused him great concern, as it is extremely dangerous if they burst in the digestive system. To the smuggler's great relief, the condoms emerged without any damage being done. Shortly after this, the man was apprehended along with his two partners, where they were selling hashish outside a restaurant in Reykjavik. Ten grams of hashish were confiscated. This is the first time the Icelandic Narcotics Squad uncovered a smuggling of this kind, but this method is well-known abroad. The Narcotics Squad has received information that this is not the first time hashish has been smuggled into the country this way. [Text] [Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 26 Aug 80 p 44] 9583

CSO: 5300

NORWAY

CUSTOMS SERVICE REPORTS INCREASE IN HEROIN SEIZURES

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by Cato Guhnfeldt]

[Text] Narcotics dogs have become the customs service's most important tool in combatting the smuggling of controlled substances. Dogs were responsible for 40 percent of all confiscations during the first 6 months of this year. The flow of narcotics to both Norway and Europe seems to be on the increase. And heroin, hashish, and marijuana are dominating the domestic market. The Middle East, along with countries such as Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran are becoming prominent narcotics suppliers, in addition to Southeast Asia. These remarks were made by customs service director Jens Sterri in his comments on the 6-month statistics on confiscations by the customs service during the first half of this year.

During the first half of the year there have been 79 reported incidents of smuggling of narcotics and other controlled substances, compared to 72 at the same time last year. In addition, the survey indicates that the quantity of heroin confiscated has increased from 13.05 grams during the first half of last year to 20 grams for the same period this year. Among other substances showing an increase in the quantity confiscated during the first 6 months of the year is opium at 7 grams, compared to 80 milliliters for the same period last year, in addition to cocaine at 7.4 grams, compared to none last year, 6 doses of LSD, compared to none last year, and 27 kilograms of hashish and marijuana, compared to 21.8 kilograms for the same period last year.

Director Sterri adds that 651 pharmaceutical substances in the form of illegal tablets and capsules have been taken, compared to 215 for a corresponding period last year.

Those substances that have shown a decrease in the quantity confiscated are morphine, of which 4.2 grams was confiscated during the first half year, compared to 5.5 grams and 279 tablets last year and amphetamines, none of which has been confiscated this year. During the first half of last year, however, 40 grams and 19 tablets were confiscated.

Sterri stresses that the survey shows only confiscations made by the customs service and does not include all confiscations by the police in this country.

The narcotics dogs and their handlers have now become the customs service's most important tool in combatting drug smuggling. They were responsible for 40 percent of all confiscations during the first half of this year. According to an agreement between the police and the Postal Directorate, the customs service can now also use the police's dogs for examining parcels from abroad.

"We have increased inspection of parcels from abroad this year and customs control on trains from Sweden has also been sharpened," Sterri says.

"We have also devoted special attention to visiting cruise ships this summer and various small confiscations have been made here."

Sterri says that in addition to countries in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Near Eastern countries such as Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran now seem to be developing as narcotics exporters to Europe. This is primarily true of heroin from these countries.

"It seems that the situation remains critical. There is no reason to relax controls. They should rather be tightened, since the methods of smuggling are becoming more and more refined and sophisticated," Sterri says.

9336
CSO: 5300

PORTUGAL

YACHT CARRYING HASHISH DISCOVERED BY POLICE

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 30 Jul 80 p 14

[Article by Luis Godinho]

[Text] A total of 700 kg of hashish, estimated to be worth 100,000 contos, was seized yesterday on board a recreational boat anchored in Cascais Bay, according to information gathered at a press conference held today at the headquarters of the Center for Drug Investigation and Control [CICD] in Lisbon.

The yacht now in custody was sailing under the French flag and a subsequent examination of the passports of the crew members revealed that the yacht had docked at the port of Tangier before being forced to seek a Portuguese port due to a breakdown in the auxiliary motor which would have prevented it from continuing on its journey. Thus, according to the information provided at the press conference, the yacht first stopped in Sesimbra where the crew learned that repairs could not be made; it then headed for Cascais where it arrived last week.

Until that time the yacht's illegal activity was not suspected.

However, new information unexpectedly came to light leading to the action taken and culminating in the seizure and subsequent detainment of the yacht and merchandise in question. According to information received by the CICD, a Dutch citizen well known in drug trafficking circles was soon to arrive in our country. Once the proper authorities were alerted and after his arrival was confirmed by customs officials at Portela airport, the usual steps were taken to watch his every movement while in our country. He checked in at the Estoril Sol Hotel last Friday immediately after his arrival. The first contact made was with an unknown person, but shortly thereafter, a dinner with a member of the yacht crew in Cascais indicated for the first time that the yacht's presence had something to do with the drug traffic. The authorities immediately began to keep a secret watch on the vessel.

Yesterday at about 1700 hours, the Fiscal Guard and the Maritime Police carried out a combined operation resulting in the arrest of all parties involved and the seizure of the merchandise.

CICD Director Antonio Claro, in the presence of assistant directors Passos and Lacerda, confirmed that the vessel is being held in custody and that an auction may be held with the proceeds of the sale going to the state's treasury. As for the drug, it was weighed and later locked up in a safe designed for that purpose and which, for greater security, can only be opened with two keys, each in the permanent possession of two different persons. As soon as the trial is concluded, the hashish will be burned as an example of what is being done in such instances.

Those implicated will be handed over to the judge of the District Criminal Court of Cascais and will be kept in preventive custody while awaiting sentencing.

8568
CSO: 5300

SPAIN

SIX TONS OF HASHISH CONFISCATED DURING FIRST HALF OF 1980

Madrid YA in Spanish 24 Jun 80 p 57

[Text]Malaga--In the first 6 months of 1980 the Costa del Sol narcotics unit of the Malaga police confiscated 900 kg of hashish, 270 grams of cocaine, and 5 grams of heroin worth approximately 100 million pesetas on the black market. The same unit seized in the first half of the year various firearms, knives, vehicles, fishing boats used in the clandestine drug traffic, and many forged documents, handing over dozens of drug traffickers to the judiciary. The beaches of the Costa del Sol region and the Gibraltar region are frequently used for unloading items coming from Ceuta and Morocco before they are moved to the European market.

In its turn, during the same period the antidrug section of the 251st command of the rural police force of Malaga seized 1,538 kg of hashish worth approximately 180 million pesetas, drugs coming from the Moroccan coast. Similarly, in the course of these operations various vehicles were seized as well as 2 fishing boats, 10 pistols, and several revolvers.

Twenty-nine persons died last year in Spain on account of drugs and at present there are 400,000 addicts, most of them very young, who use hashish, "grass," marihuana, and cocaine, according to a program on the national radio network.

Of those who use drugs in a more or less regular manner more than 91 percent use cannabis byproducts and 3.5 percent use amphetamines. Cocaine addicts total under 2 percent and the same percentage applies to the users of opiates (morphine, heroin). Only 1.3 percent use LSD.

The topics under study on this aspect of drugs are the dimensions of the problem; whether "grass" should be legalized; legal [prescribed] drugs; alcoholic beverages; tobacco; coffee; medicines; the lack of assistance centers for drug addicts in contrast to police crackdowns on them; and education and prevention.

2662
CSO: 5300

SPAIN

MALAGA POLICE CAPTURE HASHISH TRAFFICKERS

Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 18 Jun 80 p 55

[Text] Torremolinos (Malaga), 17 Jun (EFE)--An important service was rendered by the narcotics brigade of the Costa del Sol headquartered in Torremolinos when it seized considerable quantities of drugs and arrested their traffickers.

On the border of Malaga and Cadiz provinces the authorities arrested a 46-year-old individual called Nicolas Parrado Lázaro, nicknamed "El Nico" hailing from La Linea (Cadiz). The man, an industrial worker in Seville, had aroused their suspicion. They followed him and he was arrested in Alcala de Guadaira in Seville Province as he was trying to transfer various bundles containing a total of 32 kg of hashish from a store to a vehicle.

The police continued their investigations and found in a warehouse of La Linea de la Concepcion another 30 kg of hashish. Cayetano Diaz Perez, 29 years old, a resident of Seville, and Jose Barrera Maris, 24 years old, a resident of Paradas (Seville), were arrested as accomplices of El Nico. A Peugeot automobile bearing license plate CA-2366-1 which the drug traffickers used for their operations was seized from these individuals.

Police Sweep Ending in Madrid

The police sweep ended in Madrid where 43-year-old Antonio Garcoia Orduna, alias El Granaino, a native of Granada, was arrested. He is a driver and a resident of Madrid and drugs worth more than 7 million pesetas were seized from him.

All the drugs confiscated had been unloaded on the coast close to the Straits [of Gibraltar] and came from North Africa. They were transported under cover of darkness.

2662
CSO: 5300

SPAIN

BRIEFS

PERSONS ARRESTED, HASHISH CONFISCATED--Malaga, 21 Jun EUROPA PRESS--The special unit of the antidrug brigade of Costa del Sol seized last night in the Gibraltar region 240 kg of hashish and arrested 3 drug traffickers. Those arrested in Algeciras (Cadiz Province) were Antonio Fajardo Roman, a native of Tangiers, married and a sailor; Jose Santiago Vega, born in San Fernando (Cadiz Province), married and a baker; and Manuel Soto Reyes, a native of Tangiers, 27 years old, married and an industrial worker. Avan was also seized. The special antidrug unit of Costa del Sol suspected that in the Gibraltar region there was a commercial organization with a warehouse where all the hashish which reached the beaches of Manilva (Malaga Province) clandestinely by boats was concentrated. The Malaga police view this seizure of drugs as one of the most significant strikes made against the traffickers. The Gibraltar region was the location of the hashish "storeroom" from where the drug was distributed to the whole of Spain and Europe. [Text] [Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 22 Jun 80 p 44] 2662

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

'MILLIYET' EXAMINES NARCOTICS, ARMS, TERROR TRIANGLE

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 31 Aug 80 p 7

[Editorial by Orsan Oyman: "Heroin"]

[Text] Former NSP Deputy Halit Kahraman said in a statement before the Duisberg courts 2 years ago that through the intermediary Nusrettin Gunduzhan he wanted to sell in Germany heroin received from Erbakan and Adak.

German police posing as buyers arrested Gunduzhan red-handed together with Kahraman's other partners in crime.

However, a curious development occurred during the trial.... After giving the statement, Gunduzhan a short time later suddenly pulled a razor from his pocket and slashed his throat.

The accused, who was taken from the bloodied courtroom and who--after his wound was stitched--was returned to testify, explained the reason for his suicide attempt: "I wanted to commit suicide because I was afraid of the revenge of the commandos sitting behind me."

Commandos?

Where did they come from? How did they get as far as the courtroom?

This incident shows that there are other dimensions to the true story of former NSP Deputy Halit Kahraman's heroin sales....

As a matter of fact, former Legal Bureau Chief of the Idealist Hearths Ali Yurtarslan, who has made interesting statements on rightist terror, disclosed during an interview on German television Wednesday evening that the organization to which he had belonged had relations with rings smuggling heroin from Turkey into Europe and importing arms in exchange. He explained from which countries arms are obtained and the means by which they are brought into Turkey. According to what Yurtarslan said, with regard to information available to his own organization, "Some overseas representatives of adventurous leftist groups have even held joint meetings on heroin and arms trafficking with the external operatives of rightist terrorism."

Is what Yurtarslan revealed an invention like what the NAP leaders here said? Is it a ruse?

Since his information concerning activities in Turkey--particularly his evidence with regard to prison kidnapping--has been borne out during recent martial law security force operations, his assertions on this subject demand a meticulous investigation....

There are other findings that make this investigation necessary.

For example, the Narcotics Bureau Chief of the West German Security Organization (BKA) Erich Strass made a rather interesting statement. In 1979 he said this to a Stern reporter: "Extreme rightist Turkish organizations and associations play a role in heroin and arms trafficking in Germany." The Narcotics Bureau Chief was conducting several investigations when he made this assertion.

In fact, a Turkish club that was a member of the rightist organization Falcon One was discovered to be the Berlin headquarters for heroin traffic. During a raid authorities seized receipts recording that Falcon One had transferred 500,000 marks (23 million lira) to Idealist associations in Germany.... These funds had been distributed within the last 5 years.

Moreover, German police in 1979 conducted a joint operation with the American Narcotics Bureau (DEA), headquartered in Paris. They uncovered a ring in Duisberg that trafficked in heroin and arms under the guise of a Turkish travel agency. The agency's telephone conversations with Turkey were recorded. The tapes are cassette number 888943 annexed to file EO 33 22 of the BKA.

During a raid 50 kilos of heroin were seized at this headquarters.

The target of German authorities in the war on heroin that kills 600 youths a year is "the Turks."

In fact, there were some 300 Turkish heroin traffickers arrested in the first 6 months of last year. It is reported that more than half of the 212 kilos of heroin seized throughout Europe was put on the market by Turkish traffickers.

DEA Paris Representative John Warner has even asserted: "Ninety percent of European heroin trafficking is in Turkish hands. The Turks have a finger in every smuggling operation we bust up."

Actually, there is not anyone unaware that heroin trafficking is hand in glove with arms smuggling. It is a fact that arms smuggling in Turkey has reached into the billions of lira and that is the reason for the Turkish stamp on the heroin market. Neither heroin nor arms smuggling can be isolated from a terrorism that claims 20 to 25 lives a day in Turkey.

With new findings in recent years, terror has even polluted state security organizations. It has seized not just the security organizations but even those who support the political system.

Another incident that has shed light especially on the heroin bridge between Germany and Turkey was that of the police official during the Demirel government period who had been wanted as chief of the Istanbul Narcotics Branch and who was so appointed.

Zahit Avcibasioglu was followed by teams from the General Directorate for Security using methods surpassing those of Western experts. He was arrested red-handed with a billion-lira worth of heroin....

What happened to the investigation file on this member of the Narcotics Branch; at what state is the investigation?

The heroin phenomenon is not merely a piece of daily politics: it must be assessed with a great triangle.... It must be considered another front of organized terror.

But who will do this?

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

BRIEFS

HASHISH, HEROIN SEIZURES REPORTED--Narcotics Branch Teams, which have started a war against hashish pushers, seized 12 kilos of hashish in a minibus and 9 kilos of hashish in a car during two separate operations conducted yesterday. Authorities stated that the drugs were to be smuggled into Germany. Acting on a tip, the teams stopped and searched a minibus with plates B. AE 408 near Silivri. The minibus was traveling from Istanbul to Germany. As a result of the search, 12 kilos of hashish were found in small bags hidden away in various parts of the minibus. Osman Murat Batur and his sister Ayse Gulenur Sorguc were taken into custody in connection with the incident. Teams that received a tip that hashish was being sold at the Atakoy Motel seized a total 9 kilos of hashish during a search made of the suspect car. As a result, Tahsin Il, Dunya Gorgun, Mehmet Tore, Haluk Yazgan, Fethi Dogan, and Celal Cakmak were taken into custody on the charge that they were involved in the operation. Authorities noted that the total 21 kilos of seized hashish was worth 8.5 million lira. In a related item, Narcotics Bureau Teams of the Van Police Department seized 34 kilos of pure heroin with a market value of 40 million lira during a search of an empty depot at Kale. [Text] [Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 30 Aug 80 pp 1, 4]

CSO: 5300

UNITED KINGDOM

BRITAIN REPORTED TO BE KEY MARKET FOR DRUG SMUGGLERS

'Major Heroin Market'

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Britain is becoming a major heroin market for Iranians smuggling their money out of Iran in the form of easily-concealed drugs, it was claimed yesterday.

Illegal imports, diseases such as rabies and the smuggling of hard drugs will become more common because of the Government's intention to cut 2,500 jobs from the Customs and Excise's 28,000 staff, according to the 105,000-strong Society of Civil and Public Servants in a leaflet which is being sent to all MPs. There has been a 260 per cent rise in heroin seizures in Britain, reflecting the greater quantity being imported.

Heroin Smuggling Rises

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Jul 80 p 6

[Article by T. A. Sandrock]

[Text] The amount of heroin being smuggled into Britain had risen sharply and there was a disturbing change in the pattern of drug abuse, Sir James Crane, Chief Inspector of Constabulary, said yesterday.

Sir James states in his annual report for last year that the development of a substantial domestic Black Market in heroin was reflected by a rise of about 20 per cent in the number of addicts notified to the Home Office.

Last year about 70 per cent of those notified for the first time said they were using heroin compared with 60 per cent in 1978 and 54 per cent in 1972.

He said that in previous years most of the illicit heroin entering the country was intended for transshipment to North America and other countries in Europe but last year there was evidence that about 70 per cent

of the heroin seized by Customs--40 kilograms--was intended for use in Britain.

'Target' Criminals

Regional crime squads operations against "Target" criminals were successful, and during the operations police seized vast amounts of drugs.

Sir James said the involvement of these criminals in serious drugs offences was "cause for concern," especially as there was no reason to believe the cash proceeds of armed robberies, high-value burglaries and thefts of lorryloads were being used to organise drugs deals.

Serious offences recorded by police, excluding the Metropolitan Police, totalled 1,979,359 last year, an overall decrease of just under one per cent on 1978 but violence against the person increased by eight per cent to 78,933 and criminal damage by four per cent to 249,274.

Record Hard Drugs Seizures

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by T. A. Sandrock]

[Text] Record seizures of hard drugs last year, with those of heroin doubled, opium trebled and cocaine up by 50 per cent on 1978, show that Britain is no longer a half-way stop between the Middle and Far East drug areas and the United States but is a major market for the drug-smuggler.

Cannabis and cannabis resin seized last year totalled some 12 tons.

This was double the previous year's total. More than 22,350 cannabis plants were seized, twice the total for 1978.

Home Office figures issued yesterday show that more than 14,000 people were convicted last year or cautioned for drug offences, a rise of five per cent.

There were more than 2,800 registered addicts on Dec. 31, a 17 per cent increase.

Police drug squads and Customs investigators have estimated that seizures are only the "tip of the iceberg" of the drugs being smuggled in and could represent only 5-10 per cent of the smuggled narcotics.



Increased Seizures

Although both groups have developed co-operative tactical operations with remarkable success during the past 18 months it is too early to establish whether or not last year's 16,056 separate drugs seizures, 2,600 more than in 1978, resulted from improved operations or from considerably increased trafficking.

Last year Customs officers made 1,033 arrests and seized illicit drugs worth more than 36 million pounds at street prices. The Customs 120-strong special investigation branch, with young undercover agents, work in 14 teams from headquarters off Fleet Street.

Mr Peter Cutting, Chief Investigations Officer, said recently that the teams operated on various aspects of drug-smuggling inquiries. There were three teams dealing with heroin, morphine, opium and cocaine. Another dealt with cannabis from Europe and the Mediterranean.

There was a specialist group dealing with Africa, the West Indies and America and other teams worked solely undercover and in gathering intelligence.

Internationally, liaison is maintained with similar units.

Editorial Calls for Action

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Aug 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Killers"]

[Text] Hit it and hit it hard. Deal with those who are engaged in its sale with unrelenting retributive sentences. Find, even in these austere days, the money to man-up the Customs and police squads necessary to harass and persecute the trade. It should be clear by now that we are not talking about beer or brothels, but about something which should be given the full interventionist treatment--hard drugs which kill people. Home Office figures show an increase of near one fifth in the number of registered addicts. The difference between heroin and so-called soft drugs, even between it and opium, is huge. It is a terminal graduate school, to which young people of every kind of ability and every kind of background go to be dirty, white-faced, unnourished and in due course dead. Look at Piccadilly Circus, if you are familiar with London, and the self-induced destitution to be found there, and grasp the fact that we are likely to see such conditions, themselves unimaginable in the 1950s, multiplied manifold. If you can conceive that and live with it then dismiss all concern as alarmism. For certainly addiction to the hardest drugs is rolling like a boom that knows no slump.

Do we seem authoritarian? There is no libertarian solution for heroin, no tax which cannot be avoided, no advice which will not be ignored. There is a fire. The child goes to it and is consumed. You can choose to drink and choose to stop. What you do sexually, if little ones are not offended, is arguably no one else's business. If you become addicted to heroin you are a racing certainty for extinction. Suicide is permitted by law and the attempt no longer a crime, but then there is no profit to be made from other people's decisions to die. The only solutions are old solutions, the ones which transformed Victorian London from ubiquitous crime at mid-century to the general order of 60 years later.

CS0: 5320

UNITED KINGDOM

BRIEFS

RECORD OPIUM FIND--About 33 lb of "smoking" opium, worth about 75,000 pounds was seized by Customs officers at Heathrow Airport. The largest seizure at the airport, it was found in suitcases with false compartments belonging to four Indians, two men and two women. They had arrived from Bombay on Sunday. Further inquiries led to the arrests of two British nationals, both men, in Kensington and Bedhamptom, Havant, Hants. The six are still being held. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Jul 80 p 6]

COCAINE SEIZED BY YARD--More than 2 1/2 lb of cocaine, valued at up to 100,000 pounds on the addicts' market, has been seized by Scotland Yard officers. About six ounces was seized in a street and the remainder from an address in West London. Three men and a woman, all Colombian nationals, were detained in Bloomsbury and Willesden. They were being questioned yesterday. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 Aug 80 p 1]

CAR CHASE YIELDS DRUGS--Nearly 70 lb of cannabis, with an estimated street value of 60,000 pounds was seized from a car which broke through a customs checkpoint at Newport Docks, Gwent, early yesterday. Five people are helping police with inquiries. Customs men and drug squad officers had kept an all-night watch on the West Indian cargo vessel Jamaica Producer (6,000 tons), and saw two sacks being loaded into the car on the quayside. The car was later stopped in Stow Hill, Newport, after a police chase through the town. In April, customs officers found a similar amount of cannabis on board the Jamaica Producer when it docked to inaugurate a new 800,000 pound sterling banana terminal, but no arrests were made at the time. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Aug 80 p 3]

HEROIN SENTENCE--A man who "rode shotgun" for two sisters caught with 325,000 pounds' worth of heroin at Heathrow was jailed for four years yesterday. His role was said to be to keep an eye on the sisters and ensure that they completed the drug run. Desmond Gordon, 28, a Jamaican from the Bronx district of New York, admitted his part in smuggling 452.4 grammes of heroin into Britain when he appeared at Reading Crown Court. The sisters, Mrs Pearlene Ford and Mrs Hyacinth Panton, were jailed for three years last month when they admitted a similar charge at the same court. [Text] [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Aug 80 p 24]

CSO: 5320

END